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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1871. NO. 80.

FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

No Vote on the Amnesty Bill.

Sumner's Crusade Against Grant.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20, 1871.

The Amnesty Bill.

When the Senate adjourned to-day, it was with the understanding that a vote on the Amnesty bill should be taken to-morrow, but it is not certain it will be reached.

Privileges Given the Investigation Committee.

Mr. Buckingham, Chairman of the Retrenchment Committee, asked of the Senate, and obtained authority to hold sessions of the Committee or sub-Committee in New York or elsewhere during the recess, to send for persons and papers, and administer oaths.

A Day of Debate.

The House will devote the day to-morrow to general debate as in Committee of the Whole.

Personal.

Alex. Sands, of Cincinnati, has left for home, having satisfied himself that nothing can be done to retain the pension agency for Mr. Davis.

Ex-Congressman Stokes, temporarily released from his engagement before the Criminal Court of this District, appeared to-day on the floor of the House, and visited several members at their desks and the Speaker n his chair.

Pardoned.

Capt. Davenport, the Kentucky Clerk in the Treasury who shot a colored justice of the peace some months ago, and was sent to the district jail for it, was to-day pardoned by the President.

Banks Not Implicated in Locking Up Greenbacks.

The Secretary of the Treasury informed the House to-day, in answer to its resolution, that the national banks of New York had taken no part in any plan to create a stringency in the money market.

Help for Chicago.

The sum of ten thousand dollars, for the relief of sufferers by the Chicago fire, was received in this city yesterday, from American citizens in Peru.

Abolition of the Franking Privilege.

The House Postoffice committee has agreed to report a bill after the holidays for the abolition of the franking privilege.

Sumner's Crusade Against the President.

There is considerable curiosity concerning Mr. Sumner's announcement of his intention to introduce a one-term amendment to the Constitution, as it is intimated that he will avail himself of this opportunity to make an open demonstration against the renomination of General Grant.

WASHINGTON, December 20.

COMMISSIONS TO BE REVOKED.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has notified the Assessor of Internal Revenue of each district in the United States that the commissions of all Surveyors of Distilleries will be revoked, to take effect on the 31st inst. The Commissioner will delegnrte Assistant Assessors to perfo.m all duties heretofore performed by Surveyors.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: J. B. Odneal, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon, P. C. Simnot, Indian Agent, Grand Ronde, Oregon; Postmaster, G. W. Tabier, Martinsburg, West Virginia.

XLII. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20, 1871.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, 15,000 copies of the report of the Civil Service Commission and the accompanying Message were ordered printed.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, offered a resolution directing the investigating and Retrenchment Committees to report concerning the President's interest in public contracts, appointment of his relations to office, and also as to the appointments of those who have made him presents; also concerning the San Domingo treaty, and as to the President and heads of departments absenting themselves from Washington.

Mr. EDMUNDS thought the resolution scandalous, but wanted it printed, as he desired 10,000 copies as a campaign document.

Mr. MORTON desired to see the resolution passed. The resolution was laid over.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Retrenchment to sit in the city of New York, and authorizing its sub-committee to administer oaths and take testimony. It was adopted. Mr. Buckingham also offered a resolution directing the payment out of the Contingent Fund of the Senate of $2,000, or so much of it as is necessary, to defray the expenses of the Committee. Adopted.

Mr. SUMNER called up his resolution asking information about United States naval vessels sent to San Domingo, and it was passed without opposition.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to reorganize the customs service and regulate the disposing of fines, penalties and forfeitures. It proposes in lieu of salaries, modities and perquisites of all kinds now paid to officers in the customs a service, to fix their salaries as follows: At New York—Collector of Customs, $15,000 per annum; Surveyor, $6,000; naval officer, $10,000; Assistant Collector, $6,000; Deputy Collectors, Deputy Surveyors and assistant naval officer, $3,000 each; the offices of auditor and cash clerk are abolished. The salaries of all custom officers at other than Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, Baltimore, St. Louis and Cincinnati ports are to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury at rates commensurate with the duties and responsibilities devolving upon them respectively; but in no case to exceed that now received by them from salaries, modities and all other sources. The bill further provides that all fines, penalties and forfeitures received for violations of the customs laws shall be paid into the Treasury, and no portion thereof shall be paid to any officer of the United States, except in cases where he actually detects the fraud and makes the seizure; in which case he will be entitled to one-fourth the net proceeds. Any person not employed by the Government is, under the same circumstances, entitled to the same share, namely, one-fourth. The act is to take effect July 1, 1872.

The Senate then took up the House general amnesty bill.

Mr. ROBERTSON said it was favored by all prominent Republicans at the South, and that its passage would gain the Republican party more votes than any other measure they could possibly pass.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM read a letter and speech on the subject. He expressed the opinion that Jefferson Davis and others ought to have been executed immediately after the close of the war; and the Government had relieved so many individuals from political disabilities that there was no apparent reason for charging it with injustice if it refused to relieve others no more guilty than those relieved. He hoped no other amnesty bill would be introduced.

Mr. MORTON offered an amendment—providing that the act shall not be construed to date back so as to validate the election or appointment of any person to the position of senator or member of the House of Representatives, or to any office, civil or military, under the United States or any State, which of the country with the result. Both of these were impossible under the proposition of the gentleman from Ohio. The President was a man of courage, but there was one thing which he dared not do, and that was to devote this commission to political or partisan purposes. The President was to exercise the authority conferred upon him in the crss of anxious expecting aroused the sentiment of the laboring classes.

Mr. CAMPBELL asked Mr. Hoar if he thought the President would appoint a Democrat on the Commission?

Mr. HOAR thought the President would, if he could find a Democrat thoroughly capable and interested in the investigation. In reply to a remark by Mr. Briggs, in relation to the miserable condition of the factory boys and girls of Massachusetts, Mr. Hoar, said that if a single boy or girl of fifteen years of age, instead of being in the common school or in the bosom of the family, was working in a factory until midnight, and was not to be thrown in its face, the cost of the Commission would not be thrown away, if that one thing alone was disclosed and held up in the face of day unreminded. He would ask the gentleman from Delaware if the Massachusetts law which forbid the employment of children in factories unless they had an opportunity to attend school, was not better than not having any common school and sending ignorant boys and girls to the pillory or whipping post.

Mr. BRIGGS said it was right and proper for Massachusetts to establish her labor bureau; but she should not come to Congress for that purpose. As to the whipping post in Delaware, that was a institution which the people of that State were proud of It had only been established for felons and scoundrels and thieves and robbers, and it was to be said, to the great glory of the State, that no man had ever been brought back a second time after being properly whaled. (General laughter.)

Mr. HOAR inquired whether no women were whipped there a second time?

Mr. BRIGGS was unable to say. But there had been quite an emigration from Delaware to Massachusetts. (Laughter.)

Mr. HOAR said if the gentleman, or any one else, thought the system of Delaware better than Massachusetts, they were welcome to do so. Who would dare to say that he would refuse the investigation demanded by all labor organizations, and refuse to have it made by the ablest and most impartial and most competent persons? On these two propositions he would rest the bill, and call for a vote on it.

The vote was first taken on Mr. Morton's amendment, directing the investigation to be made by the Bureau of Statistics. It was negatived.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Campbell's proposition, for the appointment of a joint committee. It was negatived.

The vote was next taken up on Mr. Killinger's amendment, requiring one of the Commissioners to be practically identified with the laboring interests of the country, and limiting the term of the Commissioners to one year, and it was agreed to.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to amend Mr. Killinger's amendment by requiring three Commissioners to be practically identified with the interests of labor.

Mr. HOAR said he would accept that.

Mr. CAMPBELL objected, on the ground that the Commissioners would all be on one side of the question, but he subsequently withdrew the objection.

Mr. HOAR then objected, but he too withdrew his objection.

Then Mr. KILLINGER objected.

Mr. FARNSWORTH then limited his proposition to two members of the Commission. Mr. PRINCE objected.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Prince's amendment requiring the Commissioners to be selected solely with reference to their character and capacity, and it was agreed to.

The last amendment was that offered by Mr. Cox, requiring the selection to be made irrespective of political or partisan considerations, and it was agreed to.

The bill as amended was then passed—yeas 134, nays 26, Those voting in the negative were: Messrs. Adams, Bartner, Bird, Bright, Burchard, Caldwell, Campbell, Clarke, Comingo, Connor, Critcher, Crossland, Dawes, Dobbins, Eldridge, Hamilton, Harris, (Va.), Lewis, McCormick, McIntyre, Palmer, Peck, Price, Read, Rice (Ill.), Rice (Ky.), Richie, Sessions, Slater, Taffe, Terry, Whitehorne, Winchester and Young—26.

The bill as passed reads as follows:

A bill to provide for the appointment of a commission on the subject of wages and hours of labor, and division of profits between labor and capital in the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a commission of three persons, of whom one shall be practically identified with the laboring interests of the country, and who shall be selected from civil life solely with reference to their character and capacity for an honest and impartial investigation, who shall hold office for a period of one year from the date of their appointment, unless their duties have been sooner accomplished, who shall investigate the subject of wages and hours of labor, and of the division of joint profits of labor and capital between laborer and capitalist, and social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes of the United States, and how the same are effected by existing laws regulating commerce, finance and currency; *provided*, that said Commissioners shall be appointed irrespective of political or partisan considerations and from civil life.

Section 2. That said Commissioners shall receive an annual salary of $5,000 each; shall be authorized to employ a clerk, and shall report the result of their investigation to the President, to be by him transmitted to Congress.

The House then adjourned, the session to-morrow to be for general debate only.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Robert M. Smyth, indicted in the United States Court at Baltimore for embezzling funds, has been acquitted.

Bishop Orman C. Baker, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at Concord, N. H., yesterday, aged fifty-nine years.

The Court of Arbitration of the Lehigh coal region have unanimously agreed to continue the rate of miners' wages as paid in 1871 for 1872.

The Toledo and Saginaw Railroad was opened yesterday, the first train leaving Toledo at 8:30 A. M. The occasion was celebrated by an excursion, participated in by the Mayor, City Council and business men generally.

A mob of negroes took John H. Sanders, Jasper Dugan and Curtiss Garrett from the jail at Lake City, Arkansas, where they were confined for the murder of a negro, and shot them to death. After killing the prisoners the mob took possession of the town, which they still held at last accounts, and many citizens had died for safety.

FROM BEAVER, PA.

Beaver Seminary and Institute—Closing Exercises, Essays, Declamations and Papers—Visitors—Trustee Meeting—New Buildings, &c., &c.

BEAVER, December 16, 1871.

The term of Beaver Seminary and Institute that has just closed has been, in all respects, the most prosperous one in the history of the institution. With unwearying efforts Prof. Taylor, with a few faithful friends, has never ceased devising schemes and working earnestly for its advancement by the increase of the facilities it should offer to those seeking an education from abroad. The members of the Trustees and the Principal has been to make their school conform as nearly to the well regulated family as he might be, and to enable those entrusted to their care to find as many of the elements of a real home as possible under the circumstances. The exercises of the "Young Folks Society," composed of young ladies, and the Literary Society of Gentlemen, both were of an interesting character, and showed the intellectual calibre of the very worthy young men of the institution, Miss S. L. Magee. The examinations of the classes in every department evinced the thoroughness and fact on the part of the pupils and teachers, and careful study on the part of the pupils. The aim to make all work satisfactory, and thus the consciousness of duty performed, and of knowledge and parental power secured.

Prof. Beaver's sections are always of a high order; indeed, his taste is somewhat too rigid in our opinion for a popular audience, and we think at the perspening of more of the lighter, sprightlier music of the day would add to the popularity of these entertainments. Misses Finley, of Bridgewater, Pa., of Allegheny; Miller, of New Brighton; Holmes, of Sewickley; Richardson, of Tidioute; Augustine, of Addison, and Cross, of Rochester, each gave us instrumental pieces from our best composers, and exhibited fine taste and appreciation of the spirit of the author. A vocal duet by Miss Loomis, of Meadville, and Miss Forsyth, formerly of Berlin, O., was deservedly popular. These ladies have a fine voice, the former of soprano and the latter a rich contralto voice, that is worthy of further cultivation. Miss Richardson, of Tidioute, sang "The Grave on the Heath" with fine effect, and was heartily encored. Miss Sue May, of Tidioute, whose singing is always highly appreciated, sang with brilliant a supplimentary civil rights bill.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, expressed the hope that the measure would not be overlaid with amendments, but would be passed as it came from the House. The people of Georgia were rejoicing to-day over the admission of their senator yesterday, and the passage of this bill would add to their rejoicings. As to the amendment of Mr. Sumner, he hoped it would not be pressed, because it would eventually give rise to debate, and it had better stand alone and be passed or rejected on its own merits. He (Hill) believed the measure to be unobjectionable, as he would endeavor to show at the proper time.

Messrs. SUMNER and HILL then discussed at great length the question of equal rights for colored persons in hotels and public schools and conveyances.

Mr. MORTON modified his amendments so as to apply only to members of Congress and United States officers.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to go into Executive session. Lost.

Mr. EDMUNDS appealed to Messrs. Morton and Sumner not to press their amendments. If anything practical was to be done this year in the way of removing disabilities, it could be done only by passing this bill as it came from the House, and he urged the Senate not to adjourn until the bill was passed.

Mr. ALCORN said if the bill was to be amended as proposed, his interest in it was, to a great extent, gone.

After further discussion by Messrs. Scott, Thornton, Wilson and Thurman, it was agreed that a vote should be taken on the bill and amendment at four o'clock to-morrow.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. UPSON, the Select Committee on Civil Service was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the election of postmasters by the people.

The discussion of Mr. Hoar's labor reform bill was resumed. Mr. CAMPBELL argued in favor of referring the subject to a select committee of the two houses. Unless Congress promptly relieved the laboring classes from the present burdens of taxation, there would be a storm disastrous in its consequences. The Republicans were not the friends of laboring men. By the repeal of the income tax, rich men would be relieved of proper burdens, and the deficit made up by the mass of consumers.

Mr. DAWES said if the Democratic party were prepared to vote to retain the income tax,

Mr. CAMPBELL said he was not here as the representative of any party. He would like to know if all the Republicans were prepared to vote for the repeal of the income tax. President had not only urged its repeal in his annual message, but had personally solicited members to vote for it. The parade in New York last Sunday was significant. The dominant party might as well get their sails to meet the coming storm. The conflict in 1872 between capital and labor would be one of the most remarkable events in the history of the country. There would be a common union of the people against the wrongs inflicted upon them, their motto being "The equality of man before the law."

Mr. BRIGGS said the Democratic party was the natural protector of the working man. The Republican party had ground more money out of the laboring classes during the past ten years than the Democrats had in forty-one years. Now that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Hoar) could not talk any more about the negro, he wanted to get up a little sympathy from the laboring man, but they understood this.

Mr. BINGHAM advocated the proposed investigation, but thought it should be made by the Committee on Education and Labor. The investigation would tend to allay the wrong impressions of foreign workingmen coming to this country.

Mr. STEVENSON sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter from William Lathis, President of the Iron Moulders' International Union of Cincinnati, stating that the eyes of all the laboring classes were on the fate of Mr. Hoar's bill.

Mr. HOAR closed the debate. He characterized Mr. Campbell's amendment to refer to a select committee as an attack upon the President.

Mr. CAMPBELL disclaimed any such motive.

Mr. HOAR said that two things were to be accomplished by the investigation. First, a thorough and fair ascertainment of facts, and second, satisfaction

SECOND EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, December 20.—The course of the recovery of the Prince of Wales is quite satisfactory.

John C. Heenan, who is here, pronounces the charges untrue that were published in New York, implicating him in the voucher robbery. He threatens the News Company, which cabled the report to Europe, with a libel suit.

Charles Francis Adams and Lord Tenterden have returned from Geneva.

The Queen of Belgium is pronounced enciente.

Marine News.

LONDON, December 20.—The steamship Donan has arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, December 20.—Consols 92¼ money; 92¼ 92¼ account. 10-ds—5-20s, 92; 92¼; 5-20s, 65, 93¼; 5-20s, 87, 93¾; 10-40s, 91¾.

PARIS, December 20.—Rentes 56f. 35c.

LIVERPOOL, December 20.—Cotton heavy; middling upland 9¾d; red western wheat 11s 6d; flour 25s2⅝.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Opening of the Cincinnati, Richmond and Fort Wayne Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., December 20, 1871.

The Cincinnati, Richmond and Fort Wayne Railroad, which was completed about one week ago, will be opened to the public December 25th. It is now being ballasted and put in first class condition. An excursion train, with J. N. McCullough, Wm. Parry, C. E. Graham, and other officials, passed over the entire length of the road to-day, for the purpose of inspecting it. They will have it fully equipped and ready for all business that may be offered by the above date. It will be run in connection with the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad. Through passenger trains will be run over the route from Cincinnati to the Michigan pineries within a few days.

Small-Pox at Mansfield—Soldiers Reunion To-night.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., December 20, 1871.

The small-pox has been prevailing here to some extent for over a month, and for the past week or ten days has been spreading rapidly. The citizens have become alarmed at last, and are adopting sanitary measures. Quite a number of deaths have occurred from this loathsome disease. It is reported to be quite prevalent in the surrounding country.

The Eighth Regiment O. V. I. hold a reunion here to-morrow evening at the St. James Hotel. The weather is quite cold, marking two degrees below zero this morning. Light snow to-night.

Robbery of a Jewelry Store at Orrville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ORRVILLE, December 20, 1871.

It has come to light that there was a burglary committed in this place on Sunday night. While the people were at church, some thieves effected an entrance into the jewelry establishment of Geo. W. Burdwoin, by forcing the back door open, and succeeded in carrying ten or eleven hundred dollars worth of goods, watches, &c. Three hundred dollars reward is offered for the thieves, who are still at large.

A HYENA LOOSE.

He Attacks and Seriously Maims a Leopard—Attacks an Elephant—Kills a Camel, and is Captured.

[From the New York Express.]

It is only a few days ago that we recorded the visit of Mr. Bergh to Barnum's show in Third avenue, where he demanded that a hyena, whose victousness he was told, was beyond a doubt, should be immediately killed, or carried away. The agent ordered this demand to be carried out, although, in his own mind, he was confident that the bars of the cage would keep the hyena a prisoner. Friday evening his ideas were verified, for the "death prowler" by some means escaped from his cage, and was immediately commenced to ravage everything that came in its way. A leopard was in the adjoining cage, and, with desperate efforts, the hyena tore down the partition and was soon engaged in a deadly conflict with the ogress of the forest. After severely and seriously injuring the poor animal, he next attacked an elephant, but was beaten off before any harm was done. Nothing daunted, however, he next visited its clurkish nature on an inoffensive camel, which animal it left in such a deplorable state that it has since had to be killed. The affair caused great consternation among Barnum's employes, but the beast was finally captured with a lasso by a Digger Indian, and is now once more chained down to his den. The leopard is valued at $6,000.

McCABE WILL CASE.

Calvin Adams, Esq., on the Stand.

Calvin Adams, sworn—I was acquainted with Mr. McCabe in his life time; I was acquainted with him over thirty years; I lived next door to him most of that time; we have had a good deal of business transactions up to the time he took contracts on the railroad; since that time we have not had any, I believe; during the time of his severe illness in the winter previous to his wife's death, I seen him frequently; Mr. McCabe was confined to his bed at that time; I don't think he was allowed to talk; he recognized me; we did not have any particular conversation; he was very sick; the first time I saw him after his wife's death, he was sitting on his door step; I do not remember the date or just how long it was after her death; I seen him during the summer after his wife's death; perhaps once a week; I was warranted in calling on him after tea when I would take a walk; I used to go up purposely to see him; he would usually be sitting out on his door step, with his gown on; when he was not there, I thought he had gone to bed and would not disturb him; I think he was sick only a few minutes; generally I would inquire about his health, and sometimes we would talk about business; on old times; I heard him talk of his property, of its value, &c.

My family left here and were out of town from June, 1870, to September; I slept at my house, and would walk out to spend the evenings; it was between June and September that I visited Mr. McCabe.

Mr. McCabe was weak physically, but I don't know that I ever thought of his mind being demented or weakened; I should qualify that thought of it had at this will case come up.

I should think at that time, from anything I saw, that Mr. McCabe was capable to make a will.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

My family went away during the latter part of June, and leaving my house open, I slept there, remained at home during their absence; I think I was out of town more than two days; I don't remember Mr. McCabe once a week or more after or during that time; I made it a point to go to see him once a week; I might have missed a week; sometimes he would be in bed when I went there and I would not disturb him; I think the girls were with him sitting on the steps; I sometimes found him alone, and sometimes in the summer I found his wife there; there was hardly a week passed that I did not see him; I would call to inquire for him; if he was sitting at his door, I would stop and talk with him.

SPARKLING.—The jewels at Dunseath's, 76 Fifth avenue. If you want something for a holiday present, go and see them.

Who Would be Without a Piano or Organ When a Chance Like This Is Offered? W. A. Cox are Offering Such Splendid Inducements!

S. Hamilton & Co., 51 Fifth avenue, have just opened the largest and most elegant stock of pianos and organs that has ever been exposed in this city at one time. Indeed it is a source of surprise to all who enter their elegant rooms, and the question is often asked them, when they expect to sell all the immense stock they have on hand. The inference is that if they could sell eight or ten instruments a day throughout the summer months, that with the extraordinary inducements they are offering and marvelous low prices at which they are now selling their stock they will be able to run through it in a very short order. And if we were to judge from the throngs who found their way into S. Hamilton & Co.'s yesterday, they will have to renew their stock, even before the holidays. The fact of the matter is, persons about to invest their money in as dear an article as a piano or organ, do not hesitate long about climbing one pair of stairs where they have the assurance that they can save from $25 to $100 on an instrument equal to the best that can be produced anywhere, and in some of their instruments, viz: The Decker & Brothers, and Taylor & Farley organs they acknowledge no equal in the essentials that go to make up a first class instrument. The hundreds in and about this city who have bought and used these instruments, in some cases for fifteen and twenty years, can fully attest the truth of the above. Their prices are even lower for the same grade than they could be purchased for before. And to all we would say go at once and secure a bargain at S. Hamilton & Co.'s, 51 Fifth avenue, 2d floor, one door above Burnell's Museum.

The attention of our readers is called to the piano in trade for a watch, to be found in our want column.

For Christmas.

Most, if not all of our readers, will want oysters for the holidays, and we would advise as many of them as can do so conveniently to call on Mr. John M. Buck, the popular dealer in oysters, fish and game at stand No. 44, Diamond market, as they will find there the best oysters and fullest cans for less money than it is possible to buy them of other dealers. He is selling his celebrated "Let Live" brand, for every can of which is warranted to be one of the freshest oysters, for the small sum of twenty-five cents, the best can oysters at half dollar, and also the finest quality of fresh bucket oysters for thirty-five cents per quart. Persons living in the country will do well to send in their orders to Mr. Buck as he will fill them promptly and we can vouch for his honesty, so that all who patronize him may rely upon receiving the best oysters, fish and game in the market. Remember his place is at stand No. 44, Diamond market, Pittsburgh.

Some people say, "we do not use sauces of any kind, our appetites are good enough." A good sauce is not to change your appetite, but only to make your food taste better. You eat butter on bread, and should eat the Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce on meats if you value palatable food, and the better the meats the more need of the sauce.

INITIAL NOTE PAPER, best French, with envelopes to match, at J. R. Weldin & Co.'s, 101 Wood street.

For a Christmas present go to Dunseath's, 76 Fifth avenue, and if you don't see what you want ask for it.

OUR HOLIDAY DINNERS.

Four Hundred Tons of Game and Poultry Consumed Here in a Single Season—What It Costs, &c.

The poultry trade is just now at its height, and a few facts in regard to the amount of poultry and game handled in this market, the sources of supply, the prices obtained, etc., may prove interesting. The season opens just before December 1st, when every family who can possibly afford the expense—and there are few who cannot—partakes of either turkey, chicken, duck or goose. The great demand at Thanksgiving is for turkey, and of the thirty-eight or forty thousand families supplied directly from this market, it is fair to presume that two-thirds eat turkey on that day. After the Thanksgiving supply has been run out, and the December frosts set in, the season begins to open up in earnest.

WHERE THE SUPPLIES COME FROM.

The poultry consumed in this market comes principally from Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. Large quantities are shipped from Westmoreland, Washington, Greene, Butler, Beaver, Lawrence, Armstrong, and adjacent counties, as well as from the country north of Allegheny river. Every town or village has its poultry peddler, a man who scours the country round and collects such fowls as he can purchase from the farmers. He usually makes two or more trips per week, and keeps going until he has cleaned out his section entirely. He either ships direct to the wholesale dealers here, or supplies a number of the retail grocers. The poultry nearly all comes to market dressed, and fully one-half of all the receipts are by Adams Express, as shippers prefer paying high rates to running risks of loss by delay. The rivers when open bring large supplies, but the principal supply is by rail. There are limited receipts by wagon from the adjoining townships, but the supply from this source usually goes to the city retail markets, or to the retail grocers.

The supply this season, thus far, has been full and ample. Last week the market was glutted, and the price went down as low as ten cents per pound. The intensely cold weather and the closing of the rivers have contributed to lessen the supplies, and yesterday the prices had advanced to sixteen cents. The day before the ruling price was twelve cents. The present indications are that there will be a light supply for the holidays, as the weather is too cold for killing, dressing and marketing. Should the weather moderate, the supply will at once increase. Which animal is left out of the reckoning, as none of these are included in the above estimates. Neither do we include what is brought to the city markets and retailed by farmers' wives, as the aggregate receipts from these sources are, we have no means of ascertaining. They may possibly equal the amount received through the wholesale houses, and bring to the consumers over a hundred tons, costing to the consumers over $100,000.

THE PROPOSED DAM AT McKEE'S ROCKS.

Remonstrance of Coal Shippers.

The following remonstrance against the petition of Messrs. Gilfillan, Negley & Shepard, Rea, Dravo & Co., and others, relative to the erection of a dam at McKee's Rocks, was put in circulation yesterday, and received the signatures of a number of coal shippers:

Col. W. E. Merrill, U. S. Engineer in Charge of the Improvement of the Ohio River:

SIR—We, the undersigned citizens of the county of Allegheny, engaged in the coal trade and in steamboating on the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, would most respectfully submit to your consideration the proposed dam at McKee's Rocks, as put in circulation during the winter previous to his wife's death, I seen him; I think twice; Mr. McCabe was confined to his bed at that time; I don't think he was allowed to talk; he recognized me; we did not have any particular conversation; he was very sick; the first time I saw him after his wife's death, he was sitting on his door step; I do not remember the date or just how long it was after her death; I seen him during the summer after his wife's death; perhaps once a week; I was warranted in calling on him after tea when I would take a walk; I used to go up purposely to see him; he would usually be sitting out on his door step, with his gown on; when he was not there, I thought he had gone to bed and would not disturb him; I think the girls were with him sitting on the steps; I sometimes found him alone, and sometimes in the summer I found his wife there; there was hardly a week passed that I did not see him; I would call to inquire for him; if he was sitting at his door, I would stop and talk with him.

SPARKLING.—The jewels at Dunseath's, 76 Fifth avenue. If you want something for a holiday present, go and see them.

Who Would be Without a Piano or Organ When a Chance Like This Is Offered? W. A. Cox are Offering Such Splendid Inducements!

S. Hamilton & Co., 51 Fifth avenue, have just opened the largest and most elegant stock of pianos and organs that has ever been exposed in this city at one time. Indeed it is a source of surprise to all who enter their elegant rooms, and the question is often asked them, when they expect to sell all the immense stock they have on hand. The inference is that if they could sell eight or ten instruments a day throughout the summer months, that with the extraordinary inducements they are offering and marvelous low prices at which they are now selling their stock they will be able to run through it in a very short order. And if we were to judge from the throngs who found their way into S. Hamilton & Co.'s yesterday, they will have to renew their stock, even before the holidays. The fact of the matter is, persons about to invest their money in as dear an article as a piano or organ, do not hesitate long about climbing one pair of stairs where they have the assurance that they can save from $25 to $100 on an instrument equal to the best that can be produced anywhere, and in some of their instruments, viz: The Decker & Brothers, and Taylor & Farley organs they acknowledge no equal in the essentials that go to make up a first class instrument. The hundreds in and about this city who have bought and used these instruments, in some cases for fifteen and twenty years, can fully attest the truth of the above. Their prices are even lower for the same grade than they could be purchased for before. And to all we would say go at once and secure a bargain at S. Hamilton & Co.'s, 51 Fifth avenue, 2d floor, one door above Burnell's Museum.

The attention of our readers is called to the piano in trade for a watch, to be found in our want column.

For Christmas.

Most, if not all of our readers, will want oysters for the holidays, and we would advise as many of them as can do so conveniently to call on Mr. John M. Buck, the popular dealer in oysters, fish and game at stand No. 44, Diamond market, as they will find there the best oysters and fullest cans for less money than it is possible to buy them of other dealers. He is selling his celebrated "Let Live" brand, for every can of which is warranted to be one of the freshest oysters, for the small sum of twenty-five cents, the best can oysters at half dollar, and also the finest quality of fresh bucket oysters for thirty-five cents per quart. Persons living in the country will do well to send in their orders to Mr. Buck as he will fill them promptly and we can vouch for his honesty, so that all who patronize him may rely upon receiving the best oysters, fish and game in the market. Remember his place is at stand No. 44, Diamond market, Pittsburgh.

The Western Penitentiary.

Almost every convict now serving out the penalty of his crime in the Western Penitentiary attributes his present wretched condition to the want of good and useful books during the days of his boyhood. Messrs. Gildenfeny & Hess, 45 Fifth avenue is the place to buy good books as well as stationary and every description of Holiday goods in their line. Give them a call.

FASHIONABLE.—The jewelry at Dunseath's, 76 Fifth avenue.

FINE Gold Pens and Pen Holders at J. R. Weldin & Co.'s, 101 Wood street. A nice present for a lady friend in connection with one of Weldin & Co.'s fine inlaid writing desks.

Go to Dunseath, 76 Fifth avenue, and buy a gold watch to present to your wife, sister, mother or lady friend.

FANCY INKSTANDS, just the thing to present to a gentleman friend Christmas, at J. R. Weldin & Co.'s, 101 Wood street.

DUNSEATH, the jeweler, 76 Fifth avenue, has the finest stock of holiday goods in the city.

Wild Tea.

The great cancer cure, just received a fresh supply. Persons who have waited for wild tea can now be accommodated at No. 6 Seventh avenue. J. H. Smith.

EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued over the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad to Baltimore and Philadelphia during the holidays.

FINE Writing Desks, for holiday presents, at J. R. Weldin & Co.'s, 101 Wood street.

DOLLS and toys for the children, at the Department Store, Masonic Hall Building.

TOY BOOKS and Games in great variety, for the holidays, at J. R. Weldin & Co.'s, 101 Wood street.

FOR Christmas presents go to J. R. Weldin & Co.'s, 101 Wood street. They have the largest stock of Books and Stationery for the holidays in the city.

LADIES' companions for holiday presents, at the Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue.

GENTS' toilet cases, just the thing for a holiday present, at the Department Store, Masonic Hall Building.

THERE was a man in our town, and he was wonders wise; he jumped into a bramble bush and scratched out both his eyes, and when he found his eye-sight suddenly did fail, and nought was left for him to do, his only powers to renew, but drink Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SALESMAN—A PHILADELPHIA house, in the wholesale Grocery business, is desirous of making an engagement with a first class Traveling Salesman having an established trade in Western Pennsylvania. Address, with particulars, A. B. C., this office.

WANTED—SALESMAN—IN A WHOLESALE Grocery house in Pittsburgh, one who can command a good trade in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. Address, with references, THOS. A ROBINSON, Stab and Market streets, Philadelphia.

WANTED—TO TRADE—A FINE PIANO, of a leading first-class make, nearly new, only used about two months, for a Gold or Silver Watch, with or without Chain. Must be of reasonable amount, in easy payments. Address G. W., box 242, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A LADY of the highest respectability and fully competent, a Situation as Housekeeper in a private family, would prefer the West or South. Address A. G., Commercial office.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY—A GOOD general Wagon Wood Worker; one accustomed to all kinds of Mowing Machine work and good Carriage Blacksmith, accustomed to light and heavy work. Steady employment. For further information call on or address HOWELL, GELVIN & CO., Meadville, Pa.

WANTED—TO SELL—A MANUFACTURING Business paying largely. Price $3,000. Reasons for disposing of it. Address H. B. this office.

WANTED—BARBER—A GOOD BARBER, German preferred, to locate in New Bethlehem, Clarion county, Pa., where there is none, on a new line of Railroad. For further information call on or address, at McNutt House, New Bethlehem, Pa.

WANTED—MINERS—25 COAL MINERS to locate on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, at Fort Wayne Machine and Car Shops, Allegheny City. Apply to J. H. BASS, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country trade, at Mrs. Dr. Lemmon's, 69 Fifth avenue, &c. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth st.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Silas's Vermin Exterminator. Sold by druggists. Depot 140 Wylie avenue. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—FOR MILL Managers, Engineers, Lathers, Planers, Pattern Puddlers, Heaters, Ricklemen and Millwrights. Address, free of charge, Box 1, Lafayette Station, P. O. S. First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. A. S. BURROWS, Secretary.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—TWO YOUNG MEN DESIRE to obtain Day Boarding in some private family in the Fifth ward. Day Boarding houses need not address. Address J. B., this office.

BOARDING—A FURNISHED ROOM, with Board, at 188 Second avenue.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING MATErials in 129 feet lane by 110 feet deep. May be removed immediately. Enquire of THOMAS JACKSON, Office Union Mills, Allegheny City. mwf

FOR SALE—MILLINERY STORE—THE best business stand in town, doing a good business. Reasons for selling, wish to quit business. Address Box 305, Alliance, Ohio.

FOR SALE—A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S Steam Pumps—for all purposes, either of the county of Allegheny, engaged in the coal trade and in steamboating on the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, would most respectfully submit to your consideration the proposed dam at McKee's Rocks, as put in circulation during the winter previous to his wife's death, I seen him; I think twice; Mr. McCabe was confined to his bed at that time; I don't think he was allowed to talk; he recognized me; we did not have any particular conversation; he was very sick; the first time I saw him after his wife's death, he was sitting on his door step; I do not remember the date or just how long it was after her death; I seen him during the summer after his wife's death; perhaps once a week; I was warranted in calling on him after tea when I would take a walk; I used to go up purposely to see him; he would usually be sitting out on

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1871.

THE catalogue of things and events for which at the closing of the year we should be truly grateful, would be incomplete did it not include the action of the Democratic Legislature of Kentucky in refusing to send GARRETT DAVIS again to the United States Senate. The choice has fallen on T. C. MCCREERY, late Senator, whose almost sole conspicuous act was in favor of removing the loyal dead from Arlington and restoring the property to the LEE family. That endeared him to Kentucky.

THE abolition of the entire system of internal taxation, excepting spirits and tobacco, in accordance with the recommendation of the President, is confidently predicted at an early day. This is a matter about which Congress should not hesitate. The President and Secretary of the Treasury unite in saying that the Government will not longer require the taxes, and of course the machinery will be useless. Its abolition must necessarily follow—an emancipation that will greatly redound to the credit of the administration. Why cannot it be that with the New Year the new order of things will commence?

THE subjects referred to the Senate Retrenchment and Reform Committee are numerous enough, and there is a bare suspicion that the intention existed to break the investigation down. Considering the material of the Committee, there is not as much of outcome to be expected as could be desired; but so thoroughly aroused is public sentiment that it will not be put off. The Committee, if it is not right, will have to be made so, and in our judgment the wisest thing the representatives of the Administration could do would be to inject Senator SCHURZ into the Committee and let him go ahead.

THE sudden and unexpected appearance of some United States naval vessels in the port of Havana, immediately succeeding the brutal shooting of the students, produced considerable consternation in Spanish official circles. The forts were strengthened, and troops distributed to repel the invasion which it was supposed was at hand. The Governor General demanded more troops of Spain "on account of the suspicious attitude of the United States," and preparations for fighting were made on all sides. But trustworthy information says that should it come to actual fighting, the Spanish forces would speedily succumb and the authority of Spain be overthrown. So precarious is its hold now on the island that no deliberate courting of hostilities with the United States need be expected.

ALTHOUGH the Retrenchment Committee on the part of the United States Senate is not in its composition in accordance with public sentiment, and is not what the same caucus would select to-morrow, public opinion will continue to be active and compel the Committee, should there be any reluctance shown, to perform their work thoroughly. The circumstances attending the raising of the Committee have brought out, in the expression of public opinion, the proof that party expediency, as well as moral and political principle, favor the most thorough inquiry into every branch of the public service, to the end that abuses of every description may be searched out and reformed. This is what Gen. GRANT recommends and desires; and he is all the stronger for it. The Republican party will find its strength in a rigorous application of the President's policy. He is leading in the right direction. The people recognize the fact, and will rally to his support as they did when he led our armies against the rebels.

THE heated debate in the United States Senate about the mode of reforming the Civil Service and retrenching the public expenditures being over, with neither side having its way exclusively, the Civil Service plan submitted and already adopted by Gen. GRANT affords the common ground whereon all can meet and stand. Senators SCHURZ, THURMULL and others have been specially earnest in their demands for precisely what Gen. GRANT's plan is designed to insure, and they should now come promptly to his support. While Congress has been talking Gen. GRANT has acted, and in a manner that will bring the country promptly to his support. There is no mistake about his standard of reform—it is as true as that which he raised in the Wilderness and planted in victory at Appomattox. In this he has shot ahead of Congress, which should make haste to come up to his support, where they will find the Republican party. The ideas which Gen. SCHURZ has been so ably enforcing Gen. GRANT has worked into a Plan which he will put in practice within the next ten days. That which our statesmen approached with so much hesitation and doubt Gen. GRANT in the simplest manner sets in operation; just as he put down the rebellion after every body else had failed.

GEN. GRANT LEADS!

The report of the Civil Service Commissioners, and the Message with which the President accompanied its transmission to Congress, will be read with uncommon interest by the people generally, and receive—we doubt not—the unqualified approval of every body who has sincerely at heart the best interests of the country; to the advancement of which nothing can more directly or largely conduce than the erection of those standards of honesty and efficiency which the message and the report alike contemplate as permanent tests and gauges of fitness for appointment to the public service.

The COMMERCIAL certainly cannot be charged with servility or sycophancy toward the present Administration. We believe, however, in rendering to every man, whether public officer or private citizen, the credit which he deserves; and we give it as our opinion that in this step the President has shown himself to be the most practical embodiment of the spirit of reform and economy in public administration which the country has known for a long series of years. Whatever efforts have been made under previous administrations to correct the evils growing out of the practice of treating the public service as a clover meadow for the benefit of party hacks, have been feeble, occasional and temporary; were not voluntary and uncompelled, and did not, as in this instance, proceed from the internal impulse and energy of the administration itself. There have been numerous fumblings at the Gordian knot before, but this is the first time in the history of the Government that its tangled involutions have at a stroke been cloven through. For it should be remembered that this new departure of the President, as indicated in the message which accompanies the report, involves a complete and radical change of governmental base; is totally at variance with the whole theory and precedent of the country for many Administrations back, and calls for as much unflinching courage and patriotic purpose as did his movement across the Rapidan, when he formed his new line against LEE, and proposed to fight it out thereon if it took all summer. Indeed, the message itself has in it something of the crisp decisiveness of his general field orders or battle programmes, and means, as they did, effective and practical work. Having become convinced of his authority in the premises, he announces his purpose of assuming the full responsibility of its exercise, but asks that requisite legislation may be had to make the rules established by the Commission binding on his successors. This is reasonable and proper, and while the success of the measure, so far as the present administration is concerned, does not rest with Congress, yet we have no doubt that that body will at once act upon his suggestion, and facilitate by all means in its power the progress of the proposed reform. The people of the country will certainly uphold him. He did not lack their support when, in the bitter, disheartening days of 1862, he electrified the land and inaugurated the policy which led to the suppression of the rebellion, by "moving at once upon the enemy's works;" nor will he fail of it in prosecuting this other campaign now instituted for the purpose of rectifying existing abuses, and making integrity, capacity and economy constituent elements of the administration of the public service. The masses of the people care very little for methods of action, but they care everything for results. All that they demanded during the rebellion, was, that the war should be pushed without stop or pause until the rebels laid down their arms; all that they require now, is that the reform shall go on; and they will give their countenance and support to the President because they believe him to be sincerely desirous of testing the new plan to the utmost, and insuring, by every means in his power, the purity and efficiency of the public service, and, as a consequence thereof, the national good.

It must not, of course, be expected that the new policy will at once remedy all the evils complained of, or fit the office to the man or the man to the office. All real and permanent reforms are the work of time, the more fundamental in their nature the slower in their growth. The tests of experience will unquestionably develop weak points in and call for various modifications of the plan. This is the history of all aggressive movements, whether military or moral. The chief value of the scheme consists in the fact that it is a movement in the right direction. It is a start for Richmond. It is a practical recognition of the paramount importance of basing the conduct of affairs on intelligence and morality. It supercedes the miserable cry, "to the victors belong the spoils," with the better watchword, "to our country belongs all." It puts an end to the system of irresponsible and reckless recommendations for office now in vogue. It stops the shameful traffic which has existed in the buying and selling of public place, and it gives to honest and efficient servants the assurance that so long as they continue upright and faithful, so long the government whom they serve will protect them alike from the exactions of personal avarice, the demands of political exigency and the proscriptions of partisan spleen.

The press and people of the country have for a considerable period called for the adoption of some method of appointment to office whereby a better civil service might be secured. With the masses this demand has without question been genuinely and earnestly meant; and although it is probable that some of the politicians who have clamored loudest for the reform have been least desirous to promote it, it is not necessary to speak of that now. The President, in response to what he believed to be, and what no doubt is, the general sentiment and wish of the people, has put himself at their head, and called upon them to sustain him in making appointments to office, and promotion in it, dependent on merit alone. It remains now to be seen, whether there are any who, from party prejudice, or personal dislike, will refuse that sanction and support to which the plan and its author are equally entitled.

A New Chemical Compound.

A substance called aseptin has recently been introduced into trade by a Swedish dealer as a preservative material for milk, meat, &c. This is said to be simply boracic acid, or borax, the double aseptin consisting of two parts of borax to one part of alum. Putrefaction is said to be prevented by the addition of this preparation, but mouldiness in animal substances is not. Although a very short time has elapsed since aseptin has been brought into notice, thousands of pounds are now sold almost daily in Scandinavia and Germany.

It has also, under the name of sepan, been patented in our own country. The compound is said to consist of boric acid, alum, sugar, common salt, gum tragacant and chloric acid. It is said to be an excellent food preservative. Oysters treated with it were during the hottest weather of last summer sent from New York to Chicago without becoming in the least tainted, and other demonstrations of its preservative powers have been given. Its use for this purpose has been, however, abandoned, because of the wider field of profit and usefulness which its introducer, (Professor Oldberg, of Howard University) saw open before him through the creative properties he considered it to possess. Repeated successful trials have, he states, satisfied him that as a remedy for skin diseases it is destined to supercede all others. The discovery is said to be awaking considerable interest among scientific men.

THE New York *Tribune* says that the Massachusetts Historical Society has lately been presented with a punch bowl which was used on the night when by those Boston patriots who straightway proceeded in Indian disguise to the wharves, there to throw into the sea the obnoxious tea. There is no mistake about it, the bowl is authentic, and so is the story of the punch told in a letter written in 1836 by Mr. Peter Edes, who in 1773 mixed the punch aforesaid for the bold law-breakers. He says the avengers gathered at his father's house, and he adds the important fact that he filled the bowl which the amateur aborigines, of course, must have emptied several times. It appears, therefore, that the tea-party now so famous in history, was to a considerable degree dependent on the cup which inebriates as well as cheers, and that the stately patriots whom we have been accustomed to regard with so much reverential awe were a rum sort of fellows after all.

JUDGE ORR of South Carolina, who is noted for his conservative tendencies, in a charge to the grand jury of Pickens county, delivered a short time ago, made use of the following language: "However men may differ in their opinions as to the wisdom and justice of the course pursued by the Federal Government in several of the counties of this state—*and it is due to frankness that I should as an individual say it was in my judgment, a necessity*—it is very certain that the counties that frowned down all unlawful combinations, the counties that have protected person and property by law, the counties where peace, quiet and good order have prevailed, have been exempted from the stern provisions of the President's proclamation suspending the habeas corpus."

A MEMBER of the French Academy of Sciences has lately laid before that body the results of his researches on the subject of contagious diseases. He had previously shown that the contagion caused by virulent humors depends not on dissolved substances, but on solid corpuscles which they hold in suspension; in fact, inoculation with dissolved substances remains without results, and that with corpuscles without characteristic results. By similar experiments he has now, it is claimed, proved that the miasma diffused in the air are not disorganized gases, but solid corpuscles. The fluid obtained by condensing the vapor arising from the evaporating of a virulent liquid may be used in inoculation without danger. While the primitive liquor retains all its contagious properties. The same results were obtained in experimenting with the virus of small-pox, the rot, the epizootic typhus, &c.

A HAVANA letter referring to the late slaughter of students by the Spaniards says: "A pall of mourning has fallen over the city. All the young boys belonged to the best and wealthiest families of the island, and grief has entered many a household contented and happy so long. The father of Alvarez de la Campa has died since the execution of his son. He it was who offered one million of dollars to the volunteers for the life of his son, but was refused. Bernardo del Riesgo, one of the most eminent lawyers of the place, whose son was condemned to the chain-gang, has gone mad, and is a raving maniac to-day. The mother of one of the boys shot, by the name of Molina, was struck dumb when hearing of her son's fate; another threw herself out of the second story window of her dwelling when she heard the shots that killed her boy."

THE New York *Tribune* instances Governor Walker, of Virginia, as a notable illustration of the destiny that shapes human careers. In 1865 he was practicing law in Chicago, and, casually going to Virginia to attend a slight matter, found, after a few days in Norfolk, that a troublesome catarrh, which had fastened upon him in Chicago, had entirely disappeared. He returned to his Chicago home, but was again beset by his old malady, and, because of his health alone, returned to the State of which in a few years he was made Governor. He is now there, we understand, but Virginia herself is by no means well.

WE referred a day or two ago to the number of joint stock associations forming in England and Germany. The mania in the former country for speculation would seem to be almost equal to the oil and mining fevers which raged in this country a few years ago. In the single month of October there were incorporated, in London alone, sixty-eight companies, representing a nominal capital aggregating more than $20,000,000, and aiming to carry on all sorts of enterprises in all parts of the world, under prospectuses promising everything except financial failure.

THE State Department has received a communication from Gen. Schenck, Minister to England, relative to his connection with the Emma Mine. He explains the exact nature of his interest in connection with the company, and, admitting the impropriety of a Minister Plenipotentiary embarking in commercial adventures in the country to which he is accredited, states that he has dissolved connection with the mining company, and so will continue disconnected therewith whilst he remains in his position as Minister.

IT is said that Canada is becoming the refuge of the rogues who have been plundering the New York tax-payers, just as during the war it was the stamping ground of rebel hotel burners and small-pox disseminators. A number of persons implicated in the Tammany swindles are now living in Toronto, Montreal and other Canadian cities, under assumed names, ready to fly to Europe at the first intimation of danger.

ALONG the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, in 1861, there were twenty cold-blast furnaces, producing 20,600 tons of pig iron, ten forges turning out annually 10,600 tons of blooms, and two rolling mills producing 5,000 tons of bar, rod and plate iron. The capital employed in the business amounted to $1,256,000, and the annual product was worth $1,685,000. It is now proposed to employ convict labor in this branch of industry, hoping to bring it up to its former prosperity in the days of slavery.

OUT in Illinois the other day a man was attacked and knocked down by a wild steer, which attempted to pin him to the ground. Luckily, the animal's horns passed between the man's body and arms. Possessing great muscular power the man seized the horns and with all his force twisted the steer's neck and threw him. He then jumped up and ran, but his fight was needless, as the steer was found dead the next morning just where he was thrown, his neck having been broken.

THREE of the manufacturing companies at Holyoke have adopted a new method of improving ordinary coal gas by carburetting it with petroleum naptha. The character of the light is improved, and the saving by actual tests is found to be on the average about forty per cent. in the cost. The entire outlay for a mill containing six or seven hundred burners could be saved in two years.

SECRETARY FISH has taken rooms for the winter at a well known restaurant kept by a colored man.—*Washington dispatch.*

Would this have been amazing either to Mr. Fish or the colored man, had the name of the latter been given?

THE Boston *Transcript* states the case precisely, thus: "Only short articles, and but few of them, will be put into daily papers from now until the beginning of the new year. Advertisements will be read with avidity during the next fortnight."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The King of Italy has recently exercised a royal prerogative and has created twenty-five new Senators. Among them are several prominent politicians, admirals, university professors, some members of the Lower House, and Signor Carlo Bombrino, the President of the National Bank. The Italian Senate is more an academic body than an executive one and does not figure very conspicuously in the Government of the State. It is, however, politically an inoffensive body, and is a circle of honor reserved for those who have served the State with distinction.

The following anecdote was told with great glee at a dinner by William IV, then Duke of Clarence: "I was riding in the park the other day, on the road between Teddington and Hampton-wick, when I was overtaken by a butcher's boy on horseback, with a tray of meat under his arm. 'Nice pony, that of yours, old gentleman,' said he. 'Pretty fair,' was my reply. 'Mine's a good 'un, too,' rejoined he, 'and I'll trot you to Hampton-wick for a pot of beer.' I declined the match; and the butcher's boy, as he stuck his single spur into his horse's side, exclaimed with a look of contempt, 'I thought you were only a muff!'"

At the late Plymouth church picnic, Mr. Beecher was asked why he did not dance. "There is but one reason," he replied—"I don't know how. The only dancing I ever did, was when my father furnished the music, and used me as a fiddle. I took all the steps then."

The sanitary condition of Rome at the present time does not seem to be in a very favorable condition. A correspondent states that in the third week of November the number of deaths was 260, and of births 144. Of the deaths 23 were from small-pox and the same number by pulmonary and pleuro-pulmonary affections. The greatest mortality was among persons between twenty and thirty years of age.

Telegraphic communication has been established between St. Petersburg and Japan, by the cable laid in the Sea of Japan between Russian Amooria and the island empire. A dispatch which left Nagasaki fifty-five minutes after midnight reached St. Petersburg at eleven o'clock in the morning, having traversed Northern Asia and Russia, a distance of five thousand miles by the route of the telegraph.

The Jacksonville (Fla.) *Courier* of a recent date reports that Judge T. T. Long, of the Circuit Court of that State, has been indicted by the grand jury of the United States Circuit Court, now in session in that city, on the charge of intimidating a witness and interfering with United States officers in the discharge of their duties. Judge Long has given bonds in the sum of $6,000 to answer the charges.

The misunderstanding between Prussia and Brazil seems to have had its origin in a tavern brawl. It appears seven or eight Prussian officers got in a quarrel with some Brazilians in a coffee house at Rio Janeiro. A fight ensued, and the Prussians having ejected their opponents, smashed everything in the house. The police arrived, the Prussians resisted the officers and more fighting took place. Several wounds were received on both sides, and finally the foreigners were arrested and thrown into prison. Among the captives was a near relative of Bismarck's. As soon as news of the affair reached Berlin a diplomatic correspondence was entered into, and the prisoners have been released. It is reported a German squadron is under orders to fit out at Kiel and sail for Brazilian waters, an l serious complications may arise from this foolish escapade.

The Fort Wayne woman who sued her husband for pay for fourteen years of service in his household, on the ground that there was a flaw in the marriage ceremony, has been awarded $1,168 by the Allen Circuit Court.

Among the recent proofs of the progress which Japan is making may be mentioned the establishment of cotton mills at Nagaski and Kagosima. Good cotton is grown in Banshin, Setsu, Yamaskin, Keevachi, Yamate, Idyami and Najas. A duty or tax is paid to the central government on about 2,140,000 pounds per annum from those provinces alone.

Air as a motive power has been successfully applied at Brunswick, Maine. The air is compressed by a water wheel, and connected through a two-and-a-half inch pipe under ground three-quarters of a mile, and furnishes the motive agent for an engine at the railway station, used for sawing wood.

A bank case which has excited much interest in Vermont has just been decided. About two years ago the First National Bank of Bellows Falls was robbed while a depositor had bonds on deposit as collateral security for notes. These bonds, among others, were stolen, and the depositor sued the bank for the recovery in damages. The jury gave a verdict in his favor to the amount of $4,900 and costs.

Archdeacon Denison, a brother of the Speaker of the House of Commons, has removed his name from the book of the University of Oxford, on the ground that it has became "an irreligious body."

It is said that Mr. Reverdy Johnson's opportunities to observe the South Carolina gentleman in his native air have been remarkably good since he went there, and much observation, together with the facts about the Ku-klux outrages which have come to his knowledge, through his clients, have apparently so disgusted him that he has very little heart in his duty of protecting them from the punishment he well knows they so richly deserve.

The New York *Sun* learns from a gentleman from Southern Texas that President Juarez has enlisted fifteen hundred fighting men in that country and in Arkansas; that the men have crossed the Rio Grande, and are now in active service. Their officers were formerly in the Confederate army, and the men are said to be armed with Winchesters.

An elderly gentleman was recently "confidenced" on a train running into Keokuk, by sharpers, who induced him to buy a draft (worthless) on Buffalo for $157 40, he paying them two $100 bills, and they paying him $42 60 as change. The conductor on the train took the first opportunity to quietly suggest to the old gentleman that he was afraid the draft was a fraud. "Well," was the blank response of the imperturbable greeny, "if it is any bigger fraud than my two one hundred dollar notes were, then I am not forty-three dollars ahead—which I think I am. I am not in the habit of dealing in counterfeit currency, but I always keep a little of that sort of stuff about me for the benefit of that sort of customers."

Mr. P. S. Gilmore has made arrangements with the American Corrugated Iron Company for building the Coliseum, at Boston, in which the World's Peace Jubilee is to be held next June or July. It will be a permanent structure, and a building of immense proportions.

PERSONAL.

A very pleasant incident in connection with the visit of the Grand Duke of Russia to the Massachusetts Historical Society rooms is reported by the Boston *Traveller*. Just as the party were leaving, Admiral Poussot took from his pocket a small envelope and handed it to Mr. Winthrop, saying, that perhaps the contents would be of sufficient interest to entitle them to a place in the society's cabinet. On opening the envelope, three oak leaves and a little twig were found. These were accompanied by a letter from Dr. Hooker, in England, stating that it was taken from an oak tree in St. Petersburg, which grew from an acorn planted by the Emperor Nicholas himself, received from Mr. George Sumner, of this city, which he took from a tree which shades Washington's tomb, at Mount Vernon.

Joaquin Miller has given up his contemplated lecture in Oregon, and a few days ago took the steamer from his Portland home for northern California, Arizona, Lower California, Mexico and Central America. His trip will probably be prolonged to South America, thence homeward in a year or two, when he proposes publishing the practical results of his wanderings in a companion volume to his "Songs of the Sierras." Query—Had the fact that his wife has entered the lecture field in Oregon anything to do with the sudden abandonment of his intentions?

Peter B. Sweeny has left New York. His friends say he has gone to sequestered repairs on his country house. It looks as if he was afraid to stay in town.

Joseph Howard, Jr., editor of the Tammany *Star*, it is stated, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for fraud in obtaining $126,000 from the City Treasury on a bogus claim for advertising. This is not Joe's first adventure in the "bogus" business.

Olive Logan was married to Wirt Sykes on Tuesday morning, and lectured at Warwick, N. Y., on Tuesday night. She will spend her honey-moon lecturing.

Mr. Bergh now claims that it is cruel that animals should be killed in sight of each other. He says it is painful to dumb creatures to see their fellows slaughtered.

Robert Branson, a great-grandson of Brant, the famous Indian chieftain, and his wife, aged respectively ninety-one and eighty-seven years, are living in Detroit, Mich.

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.
(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY).
Session Reopens Wednesday, Jan'y 3 1872
Thorough Instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English, as imparted by West Point Graduates and other competent Professors.
Attention is given to the Personal Habits and Morals of Cadets.
For Circulars apply to C. H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 71 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY.
Rev. JOSEPH WAUGH, Principal.
FOURTEENTH SESSION OPENS JAN'Y 2, 1872
No Coal Smoke nor Lamps. Apparatus, Maps and Charts; an elegant Building; successful Teachers. References given in the city.

BEAVER
Seminary and Musical Institute.
Rev. R. T. TAYLOR, D. D., Principal.
Opens its Winter Session January 2, 1872.
An established, rigorous School, with an ample and efficient Faculty, aims not to be the cheapest, but the best.
Seminary Hall is now ready for Boys, who are under the immediate care of the Principal and sit at his table.
1788

Wm. Miller & Co.
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND IMPORTERS OF
FINE LIQUORS,
Offer for sale a full line of Goods, to which they invite the attention of purchasers desiring Pure and Genuine Goods, at reasonable figures.
Our GROCERY STOCK is full in all its details, embracing Sugars, Raw and Refined, Coffees, Teas, Syrups, Molasses, Spices in original packages, &c., &c. We also offer for our own importation and through first-class New York Agencies the following Goods, viz:
BRANDIES.
Jules Robin & Co., V. S. O. P., in Glass, Vintages of 1840, and in Wood and Glass, Vintage of 1848.
MARTELL very superior N. S. O. P., Vintages 1811, and also VINE GROWERS' BRANDIES OF COGNAC, with other brands.
PORT WINES.
WHITE, Rich and Dry Port Wine, in Glass.
RED, Rich and Dry Port Wine, in Glass.
OLD PALE, Rich and Dry Port Wine, in Wood and Glass, with Koester's Burgundy and Pure Juice.
SHERRIES.
Manzanilla, very superior.
Vin de Pasto, very superior, with Pale and Brown, of great variety, in Glass and Wood.
MADEIRA.
Very fine, WARRANTED 37 YEARS OLD, with variety of lower grades.
CLARETS.
At low figures and very superior, comprising MEDOC, MARGEAUX, LAFITTE, CHATEAU MARGEAUX, Vintage of 1865.
CHATEAU LAFITTE, Vintage of 1858.
CHATEAU QUEYME, WHITE.
CALIFORNIA CLARET WINES.
WERK'S SPARKLING WINES, Golden Eagle.
SPARKLING MOSELLE.
Muscatel and Hockheimer Wines.
CHAMPAGNES
Of Moet & Chandon, for which we are sole Agents here, comprising
Dry Sillery,
Verzenay,
Grand Vit Imperial (Green Seal),
Dry Imperial (Tin Foil),
Piper Heidsick,
Charles Heidsick.
(The above Wines are of the famous vintage of 1865.)
In addition to our celebrated CABINET WHISKY we offer the following well known brands, viz:
Hannis's,
Gibson's,
Finch's,
James & Brinker, &c.
RYE WHISKY.
Fine Old Holland Gins.
SCOTCH WHISKY.
Sheriff's 25 per cent. above proof.
JAMAICA AND M. E. RUM.
BASS ENGLISH ALE in Barrels and bottles.
YOUNGER'S SCOTCH ALE.
LONDON PORTER.
Superior OLIVE OIL for table use.
With a great variety of other Goods, to which we invite the attention of Dealers and Connoisseurs.

Closing Out Sale
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
F. A. Konold & Co's
No. 19 Fifth Avenue.
20,000 PAIRS OF FINE
Boots and Shoes
MUST BE CLOSED OUT.
Ladies' and Gent's
FINE SLIPPERS,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS
ALL AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 19 FIFTH AVENUE.
Thirty-third Semi-Annual Report
OF THE
DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK.
LIABILITIES.

Amount Due Depositors December 1st, 1871	$3,162,704 64
Dividend Due Depositors December 1st, 1871	84,102 34
Contingent Fund, December 1, 1871	131,061 20
	$3,377,868 18

ASSETS.

Loans on Bond and Mortgage	$2,350,507 95
Mortgage Interest due	5,688 81
Bills Receivable	27,540 00
Stock in Pittsburgh Banks	71,634 01
U. S. 5-20 Bonds 1865, 1867 and 1868	500,000 00
U. S. six per cent. Bonds 1881	370,000 00
Real Estate	183,361 19
Cash in Bank and on hand	169,574 24
	$3,377,868 18

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, respectfully report that they have examined the Treasurer's Report for the last six months, ending November 30th, 1871, and have examined the Assets of the Bank, consisting of Bonds and Mortgages, Deeds of Real Estate, Certificates of Bank Stock, Bills Receivable, U. S. 5-20 six per cent. Bonds 1865, 1867 and 1868, U. S. six per cent. Bonds 1881, and Cash in Bank and on hand, and find the same to correspond with the above statement.
P. SHUNKER,
A. TINDLE,
Auditing Committee.
The Trustees have declared a Dividend of Three (3) per cent. for the last six months, ending November 30th, 1871, payable forthwith.
Said dividend will bear interest from 1st inst.
Number of Depositors, 9,042, averaging $359 09.
CHAS. A. COLTON, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, November 18, 1871.

UPHOLSTERS.
E. EDMUNDSON & SON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
MATTRESSES, COMFORTS, BLANKETS,
And All Kinds of Bed Trimmings.
LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES AND
Fine Curtain Goods and Trimmings, Window Shades, Cornices, &c.
55 MARKET STREET.

CHARLES MEYER,
DEALER IN
Choice Family Groceries,
CHEESE, NUTS AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES IN GENERAL,
No. 303 Fifth Avenue Extension,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Special attention is directed to the FINE STOCK OF GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS now in store. Prices as Low as the Lowest.
Buy None but the Best.
The Improved Sampson & Howe
Standard Scales,
OF ALL SIZES AND VARIETIES.
Also, PATENT MONEY DRAWER, GROCERS' FIXTURES, WAREHOUSE AND BAGGAGE TRUCKS.
SOUDER & M'CLURG,
63 WOOD STREET.
STENCILS
Burning Brands for Cigar Makers, Brewers, Distillers and others; all kinds of Fancy Burning Brands for any grade of Cigars. Special attention is invited to the celebrated "Eureka Cigar Box Brand," manufactured at short notice, at W. A. BUNTING'S Stencil and Engraving Rooms, 184 Liberty street, corner Virgin alley, Pittsburgh, Pa. Th

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—At Pittsburgh, the 24th day of May, A. D. 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN McGAFFICK, of the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
Attorney-at-Law, 89 Grant street.

PURE POTASH,
PEPPE POTASH,
PURE POTASH, PURE POTASH,
PURE POTASH, PURE POTASH.
A Strictly Pure Article of Potash always on hand, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 MARKET STREET, corner of the Diamond.
PURE GLYCERINE,
PURE GLYCERINE, PURE GLYCERINE,
PURE GLYCERINE.
Bowe's Genuine Glycerine always on hand, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 MARKET STREET, corner Diamond.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Prices Reduced
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS!
BLACK SILKS,
STRIPED SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
BLACK IRISH POPLINS,
COLORED IRISH POPLINS,
BLACK REPPS,
COLORED REPPS,
CASHMERES, MERINOS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BIARRITZ SATINES,
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
PLAIDS, SHAWLS.
SACQUES, SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.
FINE FURS,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.
James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY.

C. YEAGER & CO.
Have Now Open an Unusually
ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT
OF
FINE VIENNA AND AMERICAN DESKS;
FINE VIENNA AND AMERICAN WORK BOXES;
ELEGANT GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Dressing Cases,
CIGAR STANDS AND CASES,
MUSICAL BOXES,
PEARL AND MOROCCO ALBUMS,
MOROCCO AND LEATHER
POCKET BOOKS,
Morocco and Russian Leather
SATCHELS,
JARDINNIERS,
BOHEMIAN GLASS AND PARIAN VASES.
FINE TOILET SETS AND PUFF BOXES.
MUSICAL ALBUMS
FINE SCISSOR SETS AND POCKET CUTLERY,
SEWING STANDS.
Hobbies, Velocipedes, Sleds, Games, AND
TOYS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
110 MARKET ST.
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.
The Lofts of 108 and 110

EVANS'S
ONE PRICE
DEPARTMENT
Variety Store,
59 FIFTH AVENUE,
MASONIC HALL BUILDING.
GREAT BARGAINS
FOR
THE HOLIDAYS!
IN GOLD AND GOLD-PLATED JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS, SILVER-PLATED WARE. FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY. MANY OF THEM SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. ALBUMS, WORK BOXES, WRITING DESKS, MUSIC AND PORFOLIOS, JEWEL CASES, LADIES' COMPANIONS, SATCHELS AND TRAVELING BAGS, POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, SCISSORS AND SHEARS, PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS, FIELD AND OPERA GLASSES, TOILET SETTS, VASES, PARIAN MARBLE BUSTS AND FIGURES, AND HUNDREDS OF USEFUL AND APPROPRIATE ARTICLES FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS' PRESENTS.
In the 10 Cent Department
YOU WILL FIND MANY GOODS THAT ARE WORTH 15, 20 AND 25 CENTS.
In the 25 Cent Department
THERE ARE MANY ARTICLES WORTH 40, 50 AND 75 CENTS.
The 50 Cent Department
CONTAINS A VARIETY OF GOODS THAT ARE WORTH 75c, $1 AND UPWARDS.
The $1 00 Department
ASTONISHES THE PEOPLE. TO KNOW HOW I CAN SELL GOODS SO CHEAP.
The $1 50 and $2 Departments
ARE FULL OF GOODS THAT ARE WORTH DOUBLE THE MONEY.
In the Miscellaneous and Cutlery Departments
THE PRICES ARE ALL MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES, RANGING FROM 5c TO $150.
WE INVITE EVERYBODY TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR ONE PRICE SYSTEM OF SELLING GOODS, ARRANGED IN SEPARATE DEPARTMENTS.
The Great Headquarters
FOR BARGAINS,
Masonic Hall Building.
G. Wm. Kredel & Co
Manufacturers of All Kinds of
Varnishes AND Japans,
Dalzell Building, Duquesne Way,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
FURNITURE VARNISH,
FURNITURE FLOWING VARNISH,
SHELLAC VARNISH,
DAMAR VARNISH,
PAINTERS' OUTSIDE VARNISH,
PAINTERS' INSIDE VARNISH
ASPHALTUM VARNISH,
COACH JAPAN DRYER,
TURPENTINE JAPAN DRYER,
BENZINE JAPAN DRYER
BOILED OIL, WALNUT STAIN,
Varnish
FOR COACH MAKERS' USES.
Black Iron Varnish,
AND OTHER KINDS.
Tths

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
GRAND CLEARANCE
AND
Holiday Sale,
AT
PENN AVENUE STORES.
Jos. Horne & Co.
Fresh and Choice Goods!!
RARE BARGAINS
In Every Department.
Many Goods at Less than Importers' Prices.
WE WOULD INVITE PARTICULAR NOTICE TO OUR LINE OF
Handkerchiefs,
Which for extent, variety and low price for quality, has not been equalled by any of our former sales.
Ladies' Hemmed and Hemstitched, Ladies' Embroidered, Initial, Shear Laces and Mourning Handkerchiefs, in every quality, running from 5 cents to $3 25 each.
ALL LINEN HEMSTITCHED, at 9 CENTS.
EXTRA FINE QUALITY AT $2 00 PER DOZEN.
INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS in Fancy Boxes, one half dozen in each, all Letters.
In REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, we have just opened an extra fine assortment. Pointe Gauze, Applique, Duchess, Honiton, Valenciennes and Imitation Val and Duchess Lace Handkerchiefs, from 25 cents and upward.
CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS,
A Large Assortment in Every Quality.
THE LARGEST AND FINEST SELECTION OF
Rich Real Lace Goods,
TO BE HAD ANYWHERE, CONSISTING OF
Laces, Flouncings, Edgings,
New Shapes Collars and Collarettes,
Berthas, Barbes, Fan Covers,
Lama Lace Points, and one
Applique Polinaise Robe,
With Over Dress and Court Train Complete.
EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS IN
IMITATION LACE, COLLARS, COLLARETTES AND SETTS,
AT 25 CENTS AND UP.
LINEN SETTS,
In single Boxes, Lace Trimmed, Embroidered and Hemstitched, also in unsurpassed line of these Goods at 65 cents and upward.
Lace Tidies, Stand Covers,
Wall Screens, Lamp Mats,
Infants' Lace and Embroidered Caps,
Robes and Waists,
Damask and Huck Towels, Napkins,
Doilies, and Damask Table Linens,
Full Size Damask Towels,
AT $3 PER DOZEN—VERY CHEAP.
KID GLOVES,
BEST BARGAINS OF THE SEASON.
60 Doz. Two-Button, at $1 Per Pair.
50 Doz. Real Kid, at $1 25 Per Pair.
Cloth, Berlin and Fur Top Gloves,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, IN GREAT VARIETY.
Ladies' Underwear
IN MUSLIN, CAMBRIC, LINEN AND MERINO
Drawers and Vests,
EVERY QUALITY.
CHEMISE, NIGHT DRESSES, DRAWERS, SKIRTS, DRESSING SACQUES,
ALL TRIMMED AND EMBROIDERED BRIDAL SETTS,
ALL AT VERY LOW PRICES.
WHITE AND COLORED MERINO SKIRTS, AT $1 00.
FELT SKIRTS,
STAMPED, EMBOSSED, BRAIDED AND VELVET TRIMMED.
HOSIERY,
Plain and Fancy, every grade, style and quality, for Ladies, Misses and Children, at reduced figures.
SLIPPER PATTERNS,
OTTOMAN COVERS,
CHAIR STRIPS, &C.
LADIES' SCARFS AND TIES.
Now open, the most complete assortment of SCARFS AND TIES in the city.
FRINGE AND SILK SCARFS, at 50c, all colors.
Gros Grain and Taffeta Ribbons,
ALL THE NEW SHADES.
FEATHERS.
OSTRICH PLUMES, TIPS,
FANCY FEATHERS, AIGRETTES, &c
Ladies' Cloaks and Sacques.
The Latest London and Paris Novelties of Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, Embroidered and Braided House Jackets, will be sold at cost to close the season.
We would also call attention to and invite an examination of our stock of
Black Dress Silks.
A new assortment

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 20, 1871.

The low register of the mercury has its effects on dealers, and every one that can do so is staying by the fire. Very little movement worthy of note can be recorded. We have a good paper of our iron houses selling at nine and ten per cent., while equally as good, in hands of weak holders, has sold at one to one and a quarter per month.

The National banks are called upon for a statement up to the close of business of last Saturday. This was the time pretty generally expected. We do not expect, however, that the condition of the local loan market will show any improvement until after the new year, when the disbursements of the dividends on the various local stocks and bonds will be made, which of itself is a considerable item of supply to the market.

The transactions in local stocks are usually very light on the closing week of the year. Dividend time being nigh, holders are not eager to part with their stocks until they receive their dividend. The First National Bank of Birmingham sold at $173. This price indicates a most profitable career for it. The Lawrenceville Savings Bank is a very flourishing one, and its stock is rarely seen on the market. Pittsburgh Gas Company stock shows some recovery—selling up to 78; Ewalt street Bridge Company stock is quoted at 42, and Columbia oil stock is looking higher in view of the January dividend.

The failure of one of the National banks in Philadelphia is announced. It was known to be very weak, having been in difficulty some two years ago; and if any of our city banks are losers by this failure, they had ample warning to withdraw in time.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1851	117⅛	117⅜	117⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1862	109½	109½	109⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	109½	109⅝	109⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111	111⅛	111⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114	114	114
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
New 5s	109½	109½	109½
10-40s	109½	109½	109½
Gold	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	109⅜
United States 6s of 1881	117⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	109½
United States 5-20s of 1864	109½
United States 5-20s of 1865	111⅛
United States 10-40s	109½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115⅛
Union Pacific Railroad	109½
Central Pacific Railroad	109½
Currency Pacifics	109½

—Gold was down to 8 3-4 to-day, the lowest mark registered since 1862.

—Money in New York to-day commands a commission above the regular 7 per cent, interest, making the rate from thirty to eighty per cent. a year. But this rate only lasts about a fortnight and is paid by the cliques to accomplish the success of one or the other. The old bear party headed by Drew has turned to the bull side—it is said, and the Vanderbilt ring is squeezing the money market, and making Daniel take their stocks at high prices. The ways of Wall street are scarcely ever logical.

—The following table, made up from telegrams received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 20, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:15 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
C. & H.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
Pa. Central	83½	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
Erie		116	116	116	116⅛	116
Reading		104	104	104		104
Harlem		131	131	131		
Mich. Cent.		91	91	91		
Lake Shore	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
Illinois Cent.	132	132	132	132	132	132
Chro. & Alton	113	113	113	113	113	113
do. pref.						
C. & N. W.	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½
do. pref.	90	90	90	90	90	90
Rock Island	104	103⅝	104	103⅝	103⅞	104
Ft. Wayne		91				
St. Paul		44				
St. Paul pref.		68½				
Tol. & Wabash	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½
Ft. Wayne						
Chic. & Alton						
do. pref.						
Union Pacific		47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
N. J. Central	67⅞	67⅞	68	67⅞	67⅞	68
Pacific Mail	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
Adams Ex.		90		90		
Wells F.	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½
American Ex.						
U. S. Ex.		61½		58	58	58
Gold	109	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
Ex-dividend.						

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	83
Philadelphia and Erie	25
Lehigh Navigation	80
Catawissa preferred	44¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	48½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60
North Pennsylvania Railroad	59½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	134½
Schuylkill Navigation	16¾
Reading	97⅛

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

December 19.—The demand for pig iron is on the increase, and during the week was active, and prices are generally higher, and the market closed strong. Manufactured iron is steady. We quote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.

No. 1 foundry	$ 45	No. 1 mill	$ 42
No. 2 foundry	42@43		

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

Missouri	$50@55	Car-wheel	$52@60

STONE COAL IRON.

No. 1 foundry	$43@44	Forge	$39@40
No. 2 foundry	40@42		

BLOOMS PER TON.

Charcoal	$90@95		

SCRAP IRON.

Cast	$1 40@1 50	Wrought	$1 60@2 00

BAR IRON.

Common ₰ lb	3½@3¾	Charcoal	4½@5

SHOES PER KEG.

Horse shoes	$5 50@5 75	Mule shoes	$6 50@6 75

Enquirer.

Louisville Hog Market.

December 19.—The packing has nearly come to a close at this point, the last of the packing being ceased operations altogether. In the city, Hughes, Gosle & Co., Fred. Leib, Schaeffel & Co., Litterie & Co., Jarvis & Co., and Owsley & Co. In Jeffersonville, Messrs. Martin & Son have quit killing on their own account, but will work this week in packing hogs on commission. The other houses are still at work, but will cease in two or three days. Under these circumstances the market should be very weak; but the receipts have been so light that prices are only 10c less than on Saturday, packers paying $4 40@4 60. The receipts during the last 48 hours have been 2,932, making the total from November 1st to date in the city, 241,515; around the falls, 284,000.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, December 20.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and declined 1c; amber Michigan $1 43¾; No 2 red $1 40; No 3 do $1 35. Corn a shade better; high mixed 42@43½c; low mixed 41½c. Oats dull; No 1 40c; No 2 38c; Michigan 37c. Hogs steady at $4 50 @5 00.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, December 20, 1871.

REMARKS.—The weather is again extremely cold, thus cutting off all hopes of an early resumption of navigation. We regret this, but the causes are too obvious to need recapitulation. As a general thing, the markets are dull, but not more so than was to be expected at this season of the year, with locked-bound rivers and unprecedently cold weather. In the poultry, game, and holiday line of goods there is considerable activity, which serves to relieve the uniform dullness of the markets. But after the enjoyment of a prosperous season, no one seems to find cause of complaint. Prices rule uniform, and show little or no change.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks. Since the suspension of navigation there has been a large falling off:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	2,801	2,909	5,810
Apples, bbls	1,108	445	1,553
Cheese, boxes	1,837	1,382	2,919
Corn, sacks	4,134	2,268	6,392
Wheat, sacks	3,060	4,256	7,316
Barley, sacks	10,297	5,539	15,836
Rye, sacks	1,197	1,158	2,355
Oats, sacks	9,097	7,719	16,816
Butter, packages	211	201	412
Bacon, pieces	7,313	5,597	12,910
Bacon, tierces	29	123	243
Dressed hogs	528	1,403	2,291

The following are the wholesale rates until otherwise noted:—from store in a small way the usual advance is charged:

ASHES.—Leading house quote as follows: Sod ash, refined 4¼@4½c; common 4a4½c; potash 9¾@10c; pearls 10¾@11c ₰ lb.

APPLES—The stock is becoming light, which causes more firmness in prices. We are reported sales choice to fancy $3 50@4 00 per bbl; common to good at $2 50@3 00 per bbl.

BUTTER—There is an active demand, with sales choice at 60@65c per gallon, whilst medium will bring 55@60c per gallon.

BUTTER—Receipts light and prices very firm. Prime table butter sells readily at 25@28c, and some very choice at 30c; two tubs reached 30c ₰ lb. There is more inquiry for common.

BEANS.—We note sales in a jobbing way at $2 00a 2 50 ₰ bushel.

BRIMSTONE.—The market is reported bare; prices are too unsettled to quote correctly.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—There is an active demand with sales reported at $3 50@3 75 ₰ 100 lbs.

BACON COIN.—The market is well supplied with sales reported at 9c@12c ₰ lb.

BROOMS.—The store rates are Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25 a2 50 ₰ doz.

BAKING POWDER.—Sales Banner ½-lb cans $1 75 ₰ dozen; ¼-lb cans $3 25; ⅛ cans $6 ₰ per dozen.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The demand continues fair at unchanged prices. Following are the quotations at which sales are made: Sugar-cured hams 14¼a15c; Sugar-cured shoulders, 9c; plain shoulders 7½c; sides, ribbed, 8c; short ribbed do 8c; clear do 8c; breakfast bacon 10c; dried beef 16½c. Mess pork $14 50a15. Spiced pig's feet $2 50 per keg. Lard in tierces 9¾a 10c ₰ lb.

CIDER.—There is a fair demand; sales at 25a34c0 as to quality.

CANDLES.—Star, full weight, 19c ₰ lb; short weight 18c; mould 12c

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Sales at $6 50 for Pennsylvania and $5 50 for Philadelphia.

CANNED OIL.—Holders are firmer in their views. Sales standard brands in 25@50 bbl lots at 21c per gallon from store.

CHEESE.—Receipts 225 bxs. There are no changes in prices to note. Sales are made as follows: New York Goshen 20½a21c; Ohio do 19a19½c; Ohio Factory 18a18½c; Dairy 12a13c.

CRANBERRIES.—We are reported sales of Sackett's Bell Berries at $17 00a18 00 ₰ bbl; Jersey cultivated $12a13 per barrel; bushel crates $4 50.

CHESTNUTS.—Roughly loss $3 50 ₰ bushel. Demand light.

CREESE.—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $9 50a3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00a4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $5 50a3 75 ₰ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS.—In the weather favoring shippers, the arrivals have been heavy, which causes a dull market. We note sales as 4½a5¼c ₰ lb. Receipts 293.

DRIED FRUITS.—The market contains a fair supply of the various kinds of Peaches; sales of halves at 10 a10½c; hulled 8a8½c; quarters 7a7½c. Apples—Sales medium to choice 7¼a8c.

EGGS.—The supply of fresh eggs falls short of the demand. We are reported sales at 34a35c per dozen for strictly fresh; pickled 28a29c.

FLOUR.—Receipts since our last 635 barrels. Holders are firm in their views, and seem of the opinion that prices will advance ere long. We quote as follows: Jenkins's snow Flake, $7 75 ₰ bbl; Lilly Mills $7 25; Cross-Minnesota $7 75, and active, will not little on the market; choice Wisconsin flours, for bakers use, command $7 25. Rye flour, $4 50a5 50 ₰ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $4 50 ₰ cwt; $2 50 ₰ bbl.

FEATHERS.—No. 1 live geese feathers 75a77c to the trade; from store in a small way 75a80c; mixed 60@66c, as per quality. There is a fair demand.

GROCERIES.—There has been an advance of 1c on refined sugars in the East, but as yet the market here has not been affected; but just now would be a good time for grocers to replenish their stocks. Following are the rulings of the market:

Sugars—Refined, crushed, powdered and granulated 13¾c; A coffee 12¾c; B coffee 12¼c; extra C 11¾c; C 11¼c; White Extra C 11¾c; other grades prime 10¾a11¾c; good 10½c. Cuba sugars—Choice 11½c; fair 11¼a11½c. Sugar House Sugars—Knight's extra C yellow 11¾c; C 11¼c; other grades 9¾11c.

Coffee—Fancy Rio 24c; prime 23c; good 22c; fair 21¾a21¾c; Java, 29a30c; Laguayra 26a26c; Mocha 45c; roasted coffee, pure 26c; other grades 24a26c ₰ lb.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 48c; white honey 68c; Lovering's 56c; Durand's 56c; sugars this; other grades 48a60c; New Orleans molasses, old, 56a58c; new crop 65a70c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 10c; Rangoon 9¾c; ₰ lb; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8½c.

Spices—Pepper 24c; allspice 18c; Cassia 5c; cloves 26c; nutmegs $1 40.

GRAIN.—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley for the past twenty-four hours:

Wheat, sacks	308	Corn, sacks	187
Oats, sacks	1,473	Rye, sacks	126
Barley, sacks	1,403		

It will be seen that the receipts have largely fallen off, which causes stronger feeling in the market, particularly for wheat. But as yet we are not advised of any advance in prices, having to continue to quote red winter wheat at $1 45a1 50, and primo white at $1 52@1 55 per bushel in round lots; small parcels would command an advance on these figures. Corn—The market rules firm, with a sales at 63a65c ₰ bushel for shelled car by car load lots, 59@62c. Oats—We are reported a firm market for mixed at 45a46c ₰ bush, and prime white at 46a47c. Rye—Sales in a small way at 90c ₰ bush. Barley—Receipts have fallen off; sales at 80a85c for spring and 90a95c for fall; demand light.

HAY.—The receipts are light since the close of navigation. We quote choice at $20@30 per ton.

HOPS.—We are reported sales of new 71's at 60@ 70c ₰ lb; old 50@60a4c ₰ lb.

HIDES.—Quoted at 9½@12½c.

HONEY.—Quoted at 25@30c ₰ lb.

HEMP.—Kentucky at $165 ₰ ton; single dressed $240; scutched $190@195.

HORSES.—There is a better demand, and we are reported sales at $5 00 ₰ bbl to the trade, and $5 50 ifa jobbing way.

LARD OIL.—No 1 extra 83a85c; No 2 83@90c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 86@90c.

LIME.—Perrysburg white $2 00a2 25 ₰ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Easton $1 75.

MINCE MEAT.—There is an active demand. Atmore's, Slocum's and Wright...grands are held at 20c ₰ lb; Anderson's brand at 18c.

MILLE FEED.—There is a moderate demand, the usual rates are as follows: Middlings $2 a 2 10; coarse feeds $1 75; shorts $1; rye shorts $1 65; chopped corn and oats $1 75; bolted corn meal 90c ₰ bushel.

OATMEAL.—We note sales in small lots at $2 50a 2 75 ₰ bbl; silver skins $3 00a3 25.

POTATOES.—The supply is about equal to the demand and prices are a shade stronger. We quote as follows: Early chickens 65a70c ₰ bush; dressed 10 a15c ₰ ₰; turkeys 25c; $9 00 each; dressed 12a16c ₰ ₰; prairie chickens $4 50a5 00 ₰ dozen; pheasants 75c ₰ pair; quail $1 75a2 00 ₰ dozen.

POTATOES.—Sales peach blows, in good condition, at 90c ₰ bush; Early Goodrichs and Mercers $1 00a1 10.

RAGS.—In better demand, with regular sales at 4a5 4a5c ₰ ₰.

ROOFING AND ROOFING POWDER.—Sales of ⅛-lb cans at $1 50; ¼-lb, $8; 1-lb, $6 ₰ doz.

SEEDS.—The market is dull and active one. We quote: Clover seed $6 00a6 25, first hands; store $6 50a6 75; timothy seed $2 50a2 60; flax seed $1 80.

SALT.—Market steady, with sales by the car load at $1 85; from store $2 00.

SUGAR.—Sales of Tennessee 45c ₰ ₰.

TURNIPS.—This article requires careful handling the cold weather. The nominal sales are 35a40c ₰ bush.

VENISON.—The receipts are very heavy, and prices a shade lower. We quote saddles at 15a20c ₰ ₰; 10a12c ₰ ₰, gross weight.

WILLOW.—We are reported sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY.—Highwines 95c; common rectified 95c@$1 00 ₰ proof; rectified $1 05a1 10; rye and corn $1 60 @1 65 ₰ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@5 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 21, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday was entirely devoid of animation. The extreme cold weather seems to have caused dealers to hold back. So long as they continue apart in their views sales will be few and far between. We did not hear of any sales. The following are the asking rates.

CRUDE.

The nominal rates for the various deliveries were: Spot 10¾c; s. o., all the year 10¼c; b. o., all the year 10c; Parkers' $2 75; Lower Creek $4 25; Oil City $4 25 per bbl.

REFINED.

The asking rates were precisely the same as those demanded the day previous, with a steady market. We quote spot 21¾c; December 22c; January 22c; February 22¾c; March 22½c, for eastern delivery.

(By Western Union Line.)

TITUSVILLE, December 20.—Transactions were light yesterday. We quote the following

SALES:

1,000 bbls spot	4 00
500 bbls, do	4 02½
1,000 bbls do	4 00
1,000 bbls do	4 05
3,000 bbls lower road, regular	4 00
1,000 bbls do	4 00
3,000 bbls do	4 00
4 cars spot	4 00
6 cars Oil City	4 30

NEW YORK, December 20.—The market somewhat irregular, the shipping demand being light and prices nominal; crude in bulk quoted at 13c with 1,000 bbls sold at that price. Refined 22¾c for contracts and very little offered. Philadelphia delivery: More inquiry; refined for December quoted at 21a21½c bid; 22c asked.

TITUSVILLE, December 20.—Market in better feeling; 84 00 offered for spot and S. O. 1871.

OIL CITY, December 20.—Market firm and quiet; ordinary on lower road held at $4 10; 42 gravity Oil City held at $4 25a4 30.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 20.—Market very quiet at $4 10.

ROUSEVILLE, December 20.—Market quiet at $4 00.

PHILADELPHIA, December 20.—Market quiet S W 21¼a22c; crude 11¾c; cases 26c; January to March 22¾c.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

PLEASANTVILLE, December 20.—Market dull at $4 05.

OIL CITY, December 20.—Market very quiet at Oil City at $4 25a4 30; lower creek $4 10a4 15.

TITUSVILLE, December 20.—Market firm and more active than yesterday at $4 15, now bid for spot.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 20.—Market firm at $4 05. No sales.

NEW YORK, December 20.—Market dull and inactive, and there is no price; contracts nominally 12c; crude quiet, spot offering at 13c, but with no takers.

PARKERS LANDING, December 20.—Market quiet and firm at $5 00a5 25.

FRANKLIN, December 20.—Sales December at $5 00@5 25; January to March 22¾c; January to June 23½c; April to June 24½c; April to December 25c.

TITUSVILLE, December 20.—Market quiet and inactive at $3 90a4 00.

ROUSEVILLE, December 20.—Market steady at $4a4 05.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Wm Stewart	Woodville Oil Works	154
Thomas Hackett	Sterling Oil Works	474
L P Tack	Riverside Oil Works	438
H. McKelvy	Sterling Oil Works	224
J Bushnell	Model Oil Works	320
H. McKelvy	Cosmos Oil Works	462
B S Hunter	Peerless Oil Works	536
W H H Piper	Standard Oil Works	160
Thos King	Brilliant Oil Works	228
Thomas King	Crystal Oil Works	74
Thomas King	Kier's Oil Works	74
Thomas King	Liberty Oil Works	542

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Woodville Oil Works	154	Sterling Oil Works	792
Riverside Oil Works	708	Model Oil Works	320
Cosmos Oil Works	462	Peerless Oil Works	536
Standard Oil Works	160	Brilliant Oil Works	228
Crystal Oil Works	74	Liberty Oil Works	542
Total			3,962

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

December 19.—The demand from the retail trade has been quite active, and prices are higher, with a steady enquiry and reaction in the supply.

Youghiogheny, delivered, ₰ bush 28c
Ohio river, delivered, ₰ bush 24c
Cannel, delivered, ₰ bush ..... 28@30c
Anthracite, ₰ ton $11 00
Gas Coke, at yards, ₰ bush 12c
Gas Coke, delivered, ₰ bush 14c
Hard Foundery, delivered, ₰ bush ..... 16@17c

LOUISVILLE.

December 19.—The market is unchanged to-day. Dealers quote as follows, delivered: Beaver Dam and Reindeer (6), 10c ₰ bush; Pittsburgh (26), Anthracite, egg size, $12 ₰ tons nut size, $11.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, December 20, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle to-day fair. The market but moderately active, buyers wanting to purchase at lower prices than last week. For the extra grades the market is not quite so good, while on common and lower grades there is very little change, though all are selling slower. The supply on sale is sufficient to meet the demand, and prices cannot be advanced any. The following are the rates current for the different grades: Extra, $7 50; prime, $7 00; good, $6 00 to $6 25; fair, $5 00; medium, $4 50; inferior, $3 75; scalawags, $3 75.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs were fair to day, and in quality are better than they have been. The market this morning opened up fair with a demand well up to the supply, and a good many hogs changed hands. The weather is favorable, and there is no quotable change in prices since our last report. The following are the rates current for the different grades: Assorted—Extra, Philadelphia, $4 90 to $4 95; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $4 65; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220, $4 20 to $4 40; still fed hogs $4 25; rough to common, $4 00.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep to-day fair and of a good quality. The market is slow and sheep are selling at figures fully ½c lower than last week. The offerings for the last two weeks have been unusually good, and the market to this time has been able to stand such as extra and fancy stock, fair, but the continued free arrivals have diminished the demand for fancy grades, and consequently they are selling more slowly. The following are the rates current for the different grades: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 50 to $6 25; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $5 12½ to $5 37½; fair, 75 to 85 lbs, $4 25 to $4 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 75 to $4 00; poor, rot and scalawags, by the head, $2 00.

Following are some sales from which the reader can have an idea of the market to-day:

		Cattle.			
19	15,480	3 25	4	6,360	5 00
23	5,750	4 00	4	15,560	5 25
25	18,810	5 50	17	17,660	4 50
20	5,220	5 37	18	20,840	5 50
		Hogs.			
24	6,720	4 70	45	12,840	4 87
26	6,500	4 70	211	5,910	4 65
27	10,260	4 70	104	14,850	4 60
21	15,210	4 20	37	13,380	4 25
		Sheep.			
60	9,250	4 60	20	3,370	5 00
28	8,580	4 75	82	8,130	5 00
40	5,700	4 60	13	13,870	4 90

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 108⅞@109.

NEW YORK, December 20—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold weak at 108⅞@109. Loans opened at 3-64 ₰ cent., then down to 5 ₰ cent, for carrying. Late in the day loans were flat. Clearings $57,500,000.

STERLING EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

MONEY.

Just before the close of bank hours to-day money was lent at 7 ₰ cent., and the bank stock brokers. The bulk of business to-day was at 1-32@1-16.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government dull and steady. The offerings to-day were only $50,100, all from 108,744@108,744's, awards $81,000 at from 108,744@108,744's.

Coupons 1881 ..... 117¾@118 ..... 1867 ..... 115⅞
5-20s, 1862 ..... 109½@109⅝ ..... 1868 ..... 115⅞
5-20s, 1864 ..... 110⅛@110⅜ ..... 10-40s 109⅞
5-20s, 1865 ..... 111 ..... Currency 68 ..... 113⅛
5-20s, 1865, new 114

STATE BONDS.

Southern bonds heavy, with a small decline in Tennessees and North Carolinas.

Missouris ..... 97 Virginias, old 60
Tennessees, old ..... 62 North Carolinas, old. 39
Tennessees, new ..... 62 North Carolinas, new. 13
Virginias, new 64

STOCKS.

Stocks opened dull and firm, with Pacific Mail and Northwestern as the features. The market was strong and higher at the close, when the best prices of to-day were made. The only exception was Pacific Mail, which advanced from 31¾ to 32⅜, and finally reached 32¾.

Western Union	68¾	New Jersey Central.	111¾
Quicksilver	24½	St. Paul	52½
Adams Express	90	St. Paul pref	77
Wells, Fargo & Co	58½	Toledo & Wabash	64½
American Express	58¾	Ohio & Miss	29½
U. S. Express	62¾	Fort Wayne	95½
Pacific Mail	32⅜	Terre Haute	16
New York Central	92	do pref	40
N. Y. Central Scrip.	87½	Chicago & Alton	136½
Erie	22	Illinois Central	119
Erie preferred	65½	Ohio & Mississippi ...	32
Harlem	131	C. C. & I. C.	89
do pref	126	Burlington & Quincy	127
Reading	115⅛	Lake Shore	90½
Mich Central	91	Panama	140
Cleveland & Pitts	127½	Illinois Central	132
Northwestern com'n	69	Union Pacific	47½
do pref'd	84	North Carolinas, 6s	102½
Rock Island	104	Union	90½

*Ex-dividend.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, December 20, 1871.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

WHEAT—In fair demand but at lower rates; demand wholly on speculative account; No. 1 spring $1 22½; No 2 $1 17⅛; No 3 $1 08; seller January $1 20¾; buyer January $1 19¾; seller February $1 21; buyer February $1 23¾.

CORN—Dull; No 2 mixed 39¾a40c; rejected 36c; seller January 40a40½c; seller February 41¼c; buyer February 43¾c; May 46¼a46½c.

OATS—In fair demand but at lower rates; No 2 33¾c; rejected 28¾c; seller January 31¾a32c; February 32½c.

RYE—Firm; No 2 62¾a63c.

BARLEY—Quiet and unchanged; No 2 fall 59½c; No 3, do, rejected 44a45c; seller January 59½c.

PORK—Is ill and lower at $13 05a13 10; seller January $13 20a13 25; buyer February $13 50; March $13 75a13 80; April $13 88a13 90.

LARD—Is ill and lower; seller January 8¾a8¾c; seller February 8¾c; seller March 9a9c.

BACON—Shoulders 8¼@8½c.

GREEN MEATS—Hams 12½c—Quiet and unchanged.

BEEF—Steady at $8 50 for mess; $10 00 for extra mess.

PORK—Dull and declined; five $4 00@4 30; dressed hogs $4.

WHISKY—Demand fair and advanced to 93c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 20.—Cotton active and advanced; middling uplands 20¼c; our sales 1,400 bales; Orleans 20¾c. Flour—Receipts 9,000 bbls; 10c better; sales 10,000 bbls; State and Western $4 50a6 50; superfine $4 50a5 00; extra $5 10a6 50; choice $6 60a7 50; Ohio $5 60a7 50; Southern $6 60a8 00; Genesee $6 50a7 50. Wheat—Receipts 30,000 bush; 1c better; sales 40,000 bush; No 2 Milwaukee $1 40; No 1 do $1 41; No 2 spring $1 40; No 1 do $1 41; No 2 red winter $1 48; amber $1 49a1 50; white $1 54a1 56; amber $1 60a1 61; white $1 65a1 70. Rye sold at 83a86c. Corn less active; sold yellow 70c; new 65a67c; western high mixed 70a72c. Oats dull; white 53a56c; mixed 50a56c; black 47a48c. Provisions steady; new mess pork $15 00a15 25. Lard 12½a12¾c. Crude petroleum 16¾c. Whisky dull at 95c.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, December 20.—Metals—Manufactured copper firm; Ingot Lake firm at 26¾a27c cash. Iron—Scotch pig firm at $33 50a34 00; American quiet at $34 00a36 00; refined English and American firm; Russia sheet easier at 15¼a16c, gold. Steel steady; cut 4d 65; clinch $6 15a6 65; horseshoe 19a 20c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, December 20.—The dry goods market remains inactive and prices without material alteration, apart from Wilkinson & Co.'s sales, which advanced from 56c to 62c; Warren FF bleached muslins reduced from 16c to 15c; roll cambrics advanced from 12c to 13½c, viz: Masonville, Slater & Sons and Manville.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 20.—Flour dull and nominal. WHEAT—Dull and declined 2c; No 1 $1 17; No 2 $1 13. Oats—No 2 easier at 32c. Corn—No 2 mixed quiet at 40c. Rye—No 2 steady at 63½c. Barley—No 2 steady at 80¾c. Provisions a shade easier; mess pork $13; hams, sugar cured, sa8¾c; bulk shoulders 45c; lard 8¾@8¾c. Hogs firm and a shade lower; live $4 20a 5 37; dressed $4 95.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, December 20.—Bagging quiet and steady at 18¾a19c. Cotton firm; middling 19c. Flour firm and fairly active at $5 50. Grain quiet and firm at previous quotations. Hogs—prime to choice $4 20a4 50. Provisions quiet and firm; mess pork $14 00 cash. Bulk shoulders 5½c; sides, clear fits, 6½c; do clear 7c; hams, new, 14c; 12c packed. Lard unchanged. Whisky quiet at 90c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, December 20.—Flour—nothing done. Wheat nominally lower; No. 1 red winter held at $1 44; No. 2 $1 41a1 42. Corn firm; sales 2,000 bush, Oats dull at 46c. Petroleum weak; crude $4 85a4 90; refined unchanged.

$1,000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that Dr. SWAYNE'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents, 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Tths

J. B. HOYT & CO.'S

UNEQUALED

White Oak Tanned Leather Belting.

Also, Best Quality of LACE LEATHER sold by

G. N. HOFFSTOT & CO.,

53 Liberty street, Sole Agents for Allegheny county.

5,000 BBLS. FALL AND WINTER APPLES, arriving,

3,000 boxes Cultivated Cranberries;
100 barrels Jersey Sweet Potatoes;
100 barrels choice Yellow Onions;
100 bushels Shellbarks;
250 bushels Chestnuts;
50 kegs Ohio Apple Butter

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Minister Schenck's Difficulty — American Journalistic Enterprise.

LONDON, December 20.—Queen Victoria has received the congratulations of the President of the French Republic on the recovery of the Prince of Wales from dangerous illness.

The English journals, while expressing no opinion as to the merits in the case, regret the difficulty into which American Minister Schenck has fallen, and cite as precedents the cases of other ambassadors, notably that of the Duke Saldanha, who, while Minister of Portugal to a foreign power, was permitted to engage in private speculations.

The London journals express admiration at the manner in which the American press have been supplied from day to day and hour to hour with news of the illness of the Prince of Wales. They notice that the bulletins issued at Sandringham at five and six o'clock in the morning are published in additions of American papers printed before daylight, and that noon and six o'clock P. M. bulletins appear in the evening papers. All concur in the opinion that the rapidity with which these dispatches are forwarded, their general accuracy and the complete history they give of the Prince's illness, make altogether one of the marvels of journalism.

Ministerial Crisis in Spain.

MADRID, December 20.—The members of the Malcampo Ministry have tendered their resignations to the King. It was at first reported that Senor Zorilla would undertake the formation of a new Ministry, but it is now known that the task has been entrusted to Senor Sagasta. The latter had not, up to noon to-day, succeeded in completing the Cabinet. He offered four portfolios to Zorilla and his supporters, but they were refused. The crisis continues.

Religious Equality in France—Trial of Communists.

PARIS, December 20.—A deputation of French Protestants had an interview to-day with Thiers, who received them with affability, and promised that religious equality should be maintained.

The work of trying the Communist prisoners is progressing as fast as possible, and additional courts are to be created the more rapidly to dispose of the remaining cases. Up to the present day 9,378 persons have been tried. Of these 2,022 have been convicted and sentenced, and 1,235 have been discharged.

THE WHARTON CASE.

Other Medical Experts Examined—Body of General Ketchum Exhumed.

ANNAPOLIS, December 20.—On the opening of court this morning, Dr. Donaldson, who testified yesterday as a medical expert, resumed the stand and was cross-examined. He testified as to the effect of poison on the human system. Dr. J. Harry Thompson, of Washington, was sworn as a medical expert. He has been a physician twenty-seven years. A hypothetic case in all respects similar to that of Ketchum was submitted to the witness for his opinion, whether death resulted from natural cause, and witness said his decided opinion was that it did not result from natural causes. The symptoms as read correspond with those he would expect to follow repeated doses of tartar emetic. In the opinion of witness, landanum given with tartar emetic would reduce the vomiting and purging. Dr. Williams was recalled and stated that by direction of the state officers he, in company with Drs. Miller and Chew, went to Washington on Saturday last and exhumed the body of Ketchum, brought away with them the liver, kidneys and portions of the intestines, and delivered them to Mr. Tony, chemist, for analyzation. In answer to a question, witness stated that he had a conversation with Mrs. Wharton on the evening of the 4th of July. On that day he had ascertained from analysis that poison had been discovered in the stomach of General Ketchum and in the ranch. He wrote a note to Mrs. Wharton, requesting her to come to his house. Witness requested Dr. McSherry, her physician, to be present her there, and both came. Witness then told Mrs. Wharton he had that day ascertained beyond doubt that Ketchum had died from poison, and that the poison had been administered to Van Ness; told her that he deemed it his duty to communicate the fact to her at the earliest possible moment, that she and her daughter might protect themselves against similar accident, for he suspected one or her servants as having administered on the poison. Mrs. Wharton said the witness must be mistaken as to the fact of the illness of the poison, for it was impossible that Mr. Ketchum could have died of poison. Witness replied he could see no possible doubt; the only question involved in doubt was the individual who had administered the poison; that would be a subject for future investigation. Mrs. Wharton replied that she was satisfied her servant had nothing to do with it. After further conversation Mrs. Wharton and Dr. McSherry rose to leave; as they were going Mrs. Wharton remarked to witness that she had only one thing to say, and that was that if any poison was in the stomach of General Ketchum, it was the result of his own hands. That remark she repeated three times in very close succession. Dr. Williams' testimony here ended.

W. M. Long was sworn, but had only commenced his testimony relative to the analysis of portions of the remains of Gen. Ketchum when the hour of adjournment arrived.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 20, 1871.

CALLENDER'S HOUSE OF OPERATION.

It is alleged that Bank Examiner Callender was employed by the Portage Canal Company to negotiate loans that he borrowed upon collaterals from banks and bankers. Callender was given fifty thousand shares in the concern for his services. To redeem his engagements he is said to have borrowed $76,000 from the Ocean Bank, agreeing to deposit as collateral the securities he was about to take from other banks. Thus the Portage company was saved from collapse. The collaterals deposited with the Ocean Bank consist of $106,000 nominally of bonds of the Portage Company; that with other banks was the same and $60,000 nominally of Chicago and Southern Illinois Railroad bonds. Avery & Co., A. Wild, W. M. L. Avery, P. J. Avery, and J. E. Conant, amounting to $160,000. The Averys are Vice-President and counsel of the Portage company, and with Governor Palmer have been the owners of the company, in the firm of J. E. Conant & Co., of Wall street. Wild is the man against whom a petition in bankruptcy was recently filed.

WON'T RESIGN.

Mayor Hall emphatically denies that he has any intention of resigning.

HEENAN NOT INDICTED.

District Attorney Garvin states that to his knowledge John C. Heenan has never been before the grand jury, and he is not aware of any indictment against Heenan.

SMALL-POX.

There were twelve new cases of small-pox to-day.

DEATH.

Richard C. Underhill, a well known lawyer, died in Brooklyn to-day.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20, 1871, 7:30 P.M.

PROBABILITIES.

A falling barometer and cloudy weather with rising temperature will probably prevail on Thursday west of Michigan and Alabama, with rain or snow in Dakota and Wyoming territories. Fresh northwesterly winds with falling temperature and clear weather will continue from Florida to Virginia. The area of greatest cold will extend over Pennsylvania and New England, with continued northwest winds in the Middle and Eastern States.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

At Madison, Wisconsin, at daylight yesterday, the thermometer stood at fifteen degrees below zero; at noon it was ten below.

The Board of Trade and City Council of Lacrosse, Wisconsin, have raised $200,000 as a bonus for the location of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad depot in that city.

Two bills were introduced in the lower house of the Missouri Legislature yesterday, to exempt from taxation for ten years all manufactures, and forever all moneys loaned upon mortgages on lands in the State.

The business of Ontario consists so far of E. Blake, President of Council and Premier; A. McKenzie, Provincial Secretary; A. McKillan, Commissioner of Agriculture, Immigration and Public Works; Adams Brooks, Attorney General. The Treasurer and Commissioner of Crown Lands have not yet been appointed.

The election in the Ninth Massachusetts Congressional District of a successor of Governor elect Washburne has been assigned for January 2d.

Much excitement prevailed in the South Carolina Legislature yesterday over the resolution for the impeachment of Governor Scott. The majority is in his favor. They consider Bowen's statement of over issue of bonds greatly exaggerated, and the persecution of the Governor as unjustifiable. A spicy correspondence was introduced by Jones, colored member from Georgetown, which shows that Bowen himself prevailed on the Governor to appoint Bowen of Kempton, State Financial Agent in New York. The Governor had refused Judge Sarrez for the purpose. The resolution of impeachment will be voted down to-day.

The Wool Growers and Manufacturers' National Convention met in Syracuse yesterday. L. Randall was elected President. Some of the addresses were strongly in favor of the present tariff on wool and woolens, and opposed any change. The following resolution was adopted unanimously: That we witness with special gratification the fact that each succeeding year vindicates more fully the necessity and wisdom of the present tariff, which has wrought so great benefit, especially in the West, by bringing manufacturers and farmers into closer connection, thereby enhancing the purchasing power of wool, while cheapening and improving the fabrics of most utility to the masses. Adjourned *sine die*.

The Cleveland and Pan Handle train from Columbus, last night, ran against a wagon containing ten persons, at Crawford crossing, near Cincinnati. One of the persons, a Miss Bradley, from Maysville, was killed, and a boy of fifteen seriously injured.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Madison, Ind.

MADISON, IND., December 21.—Weather intensely cold. The river blocked up with ice at three o'clock this morning. The steamer America, from Memphis to Cincinnati, heavily laden, lies ice-bound near the Kentucky shore, opposite this city. The mercury at six A. M. was four degrees above, and at one P. M. two below zero.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 20.—Clear and cold; river stationary. Departed—Dexter, Indiana, New Orleans; Kate Kountz, Oceanus, Cairo; Mary Boyd, Arkansas.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, December 20.—Clear and very cold. Arrived—John Gibson, from above. River still falling, three feet scant below, thirty inches above.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, December 20.—River falling, with sixteen inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather cold and clear.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, December 20.—Receipts continue light; supply 134 cars less than the same time last week; market steady at an advance of 15c; sales 64 Kentucky steers, 1,345 lbs., at $5 37½; 18 Ohio, 1,360 lbs., at $5 25@; 16 Indiana, 1,320 lbs., at $5 87½; 82 Missouri, 1,220 lbs., $6 25; 466 Illinois, 1,230 to 1,578 lbs., $4 75@5 25. Sheep and lambs—supply 3,900; market quiet; prices steady for western; Canadas 25@50c lower; sales 400 Michigan, 75 to 84 lbs., $4 50@5 00; 547 Indiana, 95 lbs., $5 12½; 909 Canada sheep, 112 to 134 lbs., $5 00@5 25. Hogs—receipts 1,800; market quiet; prices steady; all sold at $4 90@4 95, Rondiam to choice.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, December 20, 1871.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS RECALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury calls in the following five-twenty bonds, known as second series, act of February 25th, 1862, interest on which will cease on the 20th of March next: Coupon, second series, $50, number 5,461 to number 10,775, both inclusive; $100, number 13,094 to number 15,924, both inclusive; $500, number 10,905 to number 16,175, both inclusive; $1,000, number 11,121 to number 17,445, both inclusive; total, sixteen millions of dollars. Registered, $50, number 695 to number 840, both inclusive; $100, number 5,080 to number 5,991, both inclusive; $500, number 3,464 to number 3,926, both inclusive; $1,000, number 11,099 to number 13,158, both inclusive; $5,000, number 3,403 to number 4,102, both inclusive; $10,000, number 3,900 to number 4,734, both inclusive; total four million dollars; grand total $20,000,000.

THE DAUGHTERS OF CUBA.

A delegation of Daughters of Cuba had an interview this afternoon with the President and Secretary Fish, and seem satisfied that the object of their visit was accomplished. They visited Gen. Banks and expressed thanks for his sympathy with the Cuban cause. The General informed them that after the holidays the question would receive in the Foreign Committee all the consideration to which it is entitled.

MARRIAGE.

Hon. Eugene Hale, member of Congress from Maine, and Miss Chandler, daughter of Senator Chandler, of Michigan, were married to-night at the residence of the bride's father.

President's Father Stricken with Paralysis.

CINCINNATI, December 20.—Jesse R. Grant, father of the President, was stricken with paralysis at the Covington Postoffice to-day. He fell to the floor and remained insensible for one hour, after which he was removed to his residence. He was better this afternoon, having so far recovered as to sit up and talk some with his friends. His health had been of late as good, apparently, as usual. He is seventy-six years old.

It is said that, upon the question of the liability of railroads, banks and insurance companies to pay Internal Revenue tax on the dividends declared and profits paid during the last five months of 1870, the Senate Finance Committee incline to the opinion that these corporations ought not be held liable. This is in accordance with the decision of the late Commissioner, General Pleasanton, but which was suspended by Secretary Boutwell, who held other views. It is also stated that the same committee will report in favor of the passage of the bill for refunding the two-tenths of each day's pay deducted from laborers and mechanics employed at various arsenals when the hours of labor were reduced in accordance with the terms of the eight hour law. This bill passed the House without objection or debate. Senators Sumner and Wilson are warmly in favor of it, and intend to press it to a vote in the Senate at the earliest day possible.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Letters Held for Postage in the Pittsburgh Postoffice December 20, 1871.

Cobb, John, Pittsburgh, Pa. ..... Due.
Craig, Finley & Co, Philadelphia, Pa. 3
Fox, Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa. 3
Kesselnier, C. F., Salem, Ohio 3

JOHN H. STEWART, Postmaster.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

WEDNESDAY, December 20, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Barom'r	Change in 24 hrs.	Direction of Wind	Velocity in Miles	Force	State of Weather	Remarks.
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.03	.26	Zero	17	N. W.	20	Snow.
Cairo	29.84	.041	W.	13	N. W.	3	Clear.
Chicago, Ill.	30.26	.07	S.	4	N. W.	3	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	30.06	.07	S.	4	N. W.	3	Clear.
Cleveland, O.	30.24	.22	S.	15	N. W.	11	Cloudy.
Dunwoody, Iowa	30.36	.02	S.	4	N. W.	4	Clear.
Detroit, Mich.	30.22	.02	S.	10	N. W.	4	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	30.05	.07	S.	4	N. W.	3	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	30.35	.09	S.	23	S. E.	2	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	30.17	.07	S.	6	N. E.	3	Clear.
New Orleans, La.	30.25	.09	S.	21	N.	3	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.12	.24	S.	10	N. W.	3	Clear.
Shreveport, La.	30.37	.03	S.	21	N.	1	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	30.16	.07	S.	4	N. W.	3	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	30.34	.08	S.	8	S. E.	1	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.30	.06	S.	21	N.	1	Clear.

The minus sign (—) before the figures in thermometer column indicates below zero.

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, calm; B, gentle; C, fresh or brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

OUTRAGEOUS FLOGGING.

The Beauties of Corporal Punishment in Schools Exemplified.

Whatever difference of opinion may be entertained among school directors and teachers on the subject of corporal punishment, few will be found bold enough to advocate or excuse in the teacher that degree of punishment which, if inflicted by parent or guardian, would justify the interposition of the criminal law for the protection of the child. Whether corporal punishment ought or ought not to be abolished in the public schools, is a very important question, and one which is receiving a marked degree of attention. Each theory has its advocates. It is generally believed, however, that under the enlightened progressive spirit of the age, the experiment of abolishing the use of the rod is being tried with marked success. Some of the best educators in the land are impressed with the belief that the schools can be managed better without the rod than with it, and that the practice of whipping will soon be abandoned altogether. It is not thought advisable, of course, to drop the rod at once; but to bring the schools gradually up to that standard of discipline when its use will no longer be required. Great progress has been made in this direction in the schools of this city, under the admirable management of the Superintendent, Mr. Lockey, and he looks hopefully forward to the day when the rod will be unknown in the public schools.

While this is the happy condition of things in the city, there are places just "over the line" where the rod holds sway in its most brutal and demoralizing phases. In Wilkinsburg there is a public school, consisting of two rooms, with a capacity for about eighty scholars. There are two teachers, a male and a female. Both believe in the use of the rod, and they have been practicing that belief most energetically. Some of the patrons of the school have had their children so severely whipped that they have been called upon to remonstrate against the practice. A short time ago a lad about fifteen years of age was flogged so brutally that his mother deemed it her duty to complain to the principal. She did so, but the only satisfaction she got was an altogether unnecessary display of bad temper, and the expression of regret on the part of the teacher that he had not whipped the boy twice as hard. He had been flogged until his back was covered with welts almost as broad as a person's finger, and the bruises were so deep as to cause extravasation of the blood. When asked why he had punished the boy so severely, the teacher explained that he had taken a shiny stick from a neighboring yard, played with it during recess, and then carried it into the school room—which latter act was a violation of the rules of the school. The mother insisted that the punishment was out of all proportion to the offence, and told the teacher that she would prosecute him for assault and battery. Another display of ill-temper followed on the part of the teacher, who in turn threatened to sue the boy for larceny in stealing the shiny stick! The mother left, and taking the boy before Squire Swift, made an information against the teacher for assault and battery. A hearing was had, and the magistrate required the teacher to find bail in the sum of two hundred dollars. Two of the directors were consulted, and at the instance of one of them the suit was finally withdrawn, the defendant paying the costs, and the mother having been assured that her boy would not be treated so severely in the future. The manner of his whipping in this case was very brutal, as the boy was severely shaken and cuffed before the rod was applied. When the rod was about worn out, and the teacher exhausted, the whipping ceased. It is not uncommon for this teacher, before administering a severe flagellation, to seize his refractory lads by the collar of the coat and the seat of the pantaloons, and shake them as a mastiff would shake a cat. This operation usually wound up with a kick or a cuff, by which time the ire of the "master" would be sufficiently "up" to insure the requisite amount of brute force to give the "finishing touches" with the "wattle." On one occasion, when going through this preliminary shaking, he had the misfortune to tear the seat out of his victim's pants, and the little fellow, to hide his nakedness, had to resort to the expedient of pinning up as well as he could. The scene, although a sad exhibition to those who could properly appreciate it, had its ludicrous phase to many of the scholars, one of whom, more mirthful than the rest, had the temerity to laugh right out. This was a sad display of humor for him, as he was immediately overwhelmed with severe whippers. For a long time he had been going on for some time, and complaints of them had become numerous in the community, when the indictment above mentioned was made. Of course the directors would not wish to exhibit their public school management by permitting such an exposure in Court as the testimony in this case would have afforded, and it was policy on their part to have the suit withdrawn on payment of costs. Had this been an ordinary assault and battery case, it might have been passed over in silence; but since the principle involved is the good of the public school system, not only in Wilkinsburg, but wherever else the rod is used to brutalize rather than to educate children, it would be wrong not to hold the case up as a lesson and a warning. It is worthy of note, too, that this "system of discipline" prevails in a populous and wealthy district, where neglect of the public school interest has been most shameful—in a district where over one-half of the children who would otherwise attend have been forced to seek an education elsewhere by the influence of this very neglect and mismanagement; and in a community where the heaviest of the tax payers would gladly keep up with the spirit of the times in the important matter of popular education if any opportunity was afforded them to do so. But the niggardly policy of low taxes, cheap houses, short terms, with the other manifold disadvantages, still prevails in this township. While Wilkinsburg and its vicinity has almost doubled in population within the past ten years, not a single step forward has been taken in the matter of a public school, except to increase the term from five months to six months in the year! Instead of two small rooms, with eighty or ninety scholars, there should be here a good graded school, with at least two hundred and fifty pupils, open ten months in the year. But it is to such a school as that above described, and under such management and "discipline" that the good people of Wilkinsburg and vicinity are asked to send their children to be educated under the glorious free school system of Pennsylvania? Is it any wonder that they have been praying the Court to grant them an independent district?

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Couple of Passenger Cars Overturned—The Result.

An accident of more than usual proportion occurred on the Connellsville Railroad, yesterday morning at 5 o'clock. About one mile west of West Newton the morning mail train east, from this city, had reached the point referred to, when it encountered a broken rail. The engine and tender jumped the track and a couple of passenger cars attached were tumbled over the embankment.

An official dispatch from Dr. J. A. Phillips gives the number injured and the extent of their injuries. It is as follows: Mrs. James Dixon, West Newton, fractured rib; A. H. Bowman, slightly injured, suffering from exposure; Riley M. Jacobs, slightly injured, Brownsville, Pa.; John Malphand, Connellsville, Pa., slightly injured; W. J. Mansfield, brakeman, contusion of the thigh; not serious; Samuel K. White, Connellsville, Pa., simple fracture of the bone of forearm; Daniel Brown, Brownstown, laceration of scalp, not dangerous; Mrs. Maggie Swope, Tyrone Mines, Pa., slightly injured; W. N. Halsing, slightly injured; two children, one with fractured collar bone, other wounded in shoulder; John Mabaw, Sand Patch, fracture of collar bone.

The injured were all conveyed to Robland's hotel, in West Newton, where Dr. Vankirk assisted Dr. Phillips in administering to their needs. The conductor of the train, Mr. Phillips, was slightly injured about the head and hips. The bottom was knocked out of one of the cars, while the other was not damaged to any extent.

THE Sanitary Committees of Birmingham and East Birmingham did not hold a joint meeting last night, no quorum being present. The Sanitary Committee of Birmingham, however, convened, but transacted no business beside ordering a warrant for the payment of the salary of the Health Officer, and also dispensing with his services, as the small-pox had so abated, and the borough was in a good sanitary condition, as that the services of an health officer were no longer required.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Library Hall.

"The Lady of Lyons" was presented at Library Hall last night by Miss Jane Coombs and her company. As the piece has been performed several times in this city, with the same people in the leading characters, very extended criticism will be unnecessary. The *Pauline* of Miss Jane Coombs cannot, however, be passed over without some remark, and the same is true of Robinson's *Claude*. Miss Coombs, as the heroine of the play, brings into the rendition of the part so much true art that she last night carried her audience with her so completely as to forever many to forget that they were merely witnessing the portrayal of contending emotions, baffled pride, womanly love and heroic determination, and to impress them so vividly with the *personnel* of the character as to make them believe that they were listening to the living *Pauline*, actually passing through the phases of human life which she was but shadowing and portraying. So enraptured were the audience that at the fall of the curtain at the close of the third and fourth acts, a solemn silence brooded for a moment, only to be broken by the apparently hurried wakening to the actual state of the case, which showed itself in such hearty applause that the lady was forced on both occasions to appear before the curtain and bow her thanks for their indorsement. Mr. Frederic Robinson was excellent as *Claude Melnotte*, Mr. Bates but fair as *Beauseant*, and the remainder of the cast acceptable.

We must again call the attention of the public to the fact that the curtain at Library Hall rises at eight o'clock. Last night the audience was not seated till twenty minutes after that hour. This late coming is not only a nuisance to those already seated, but also to the players. Last night a considerable portion of the first act of the play was "cooled out," and that, too, of its best; and we doubt not this was done to spare Miss Coombs the unpleasantness of making her entrance when the house was in a state of commotion. Kind people, please remember—eight o'clock *sharp*.

To-night "The World of Fashion," a new piece here, will be given.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Caste" was given last night for the first time, to a very meagre house. It is to us a mystery that when such a really excellent company as the Wyndham troupe presents the public are so shamefully charming a comedy as "Caste," the attendance should be so small as it was. Pittsburgh boasts of its lovers of good actors and legitimate drama. Such we have provided last night and the night before; yet one of the best companies in the country, and in this city had to appear before a corporal's guard.

To-night Daly's "Divorce" will be reproduced.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

The attendance at Manager Beamer's house last night was large and enthusiastic, and we predict that full houses will be the rule at this theater every night this week. "Through by Daylight" is the most sensational piece—best as sensational—we have ever seen, and abounds in just the material which cannot fail to please all lovers of drama of that school. The only wonder is how one brain could conceive so many wonderful things, and one play contain them all. Mr. J. M. Ward, who is the center figure, is a good actor, and was last night received with demonstrative applause. To-night the entire company, or tell one-tenth part of its wonders would be impossible. All we can say is, to sensation lovers—go and see it.

Trimble's Varieties.

The New York Blondes, in their characteristic ballets; Hilton with his talking freaks; Murphy and Egbert in songs and dances, and Manager Sims's entire double company appear every night at the Varieties to crowded houses. For a night's rollicking fun, go to the Penn street theater.

Italian Opera.

Mlle Christine Nilsson and her grand Italian Opera Company will appear at Mercantile Library Hall on Friday and Saturday evenings, the 5th and 6th of January, 1872, under the directorship of Max Maretzek. On the first night "Linda di Chamounix" will be produced, with Miss Nilsson as *Lucia*, and on Saturday evening "Fra Diavolo."

Musical.

The Parepa-Rosa Opera season at Pike's, Cincinnati, has not been a financial success.

Carl Rosa pays Wachtel $25,000 for fifty nights. In the spring he is to appear in Italian opera with Madame Parepa-Rosa.

Mario, who is residing with his three daughters in the suburbs of London, has received offers to sing on the Continent. Under this contract with Mr. Gye he cannot appear in England.

Vieuxtemps, who performed with Nilsson in this country last winter, has accepted the position as first professor of the violin at the Brussels Conservatory.

M. Coenlite, the new opera bouffe tenor at Mlle Aimee's New York Theater, is very highly spoken of by the metropolitan press.

Mr. Grau will soon arrive in this country with Anton Rubinstein, the celebrated pianist. Mr. G. has also engaged Wieniawski, the violinist, and two vocalists. He intends to give a series of "star" concerts.

Parepa-Rosa and her opera company drew crowded houses in Columbus.

Flotow's new opera, "Ombre," has been produced at Vienna with great success.

Tamberlik, Mario and Mesdames Robeot and Testa are singing in Rome.

Joseph Bamby, the English composer, expects to visit this country next summer to attend the Boston Musical Jubilee.

Mr. Gounod has embalmed the sorrows of the French people in a new cantata, entitled, "Gallia, or the Lamentation."

Savannah underwent German opera last week. Formes and Habelmann were responsible.

Clara Louise Kellogg will not go to San Francisco, for the present, at least.

Madame Arabella Goddard, the celebrated English pianiste, is in Paris, meditating a concertizing tour through this country.

Nilsson cleared $22,000 from twenty opera nights in New York.

The prima donna Laura Harris is engaged at Lisbon for the season.

Signor Gansser, the well known baritone, died in Havana yesterday of yellow fever.

Dramatic.

The Zavistowki Sisters are in Melbourne, Australia.

It is said the "Black Crook" will be the holiday attraction at Niblo's Garden.

In the stabbing scene in the drama called "Wrecked in Port," at the Bowery Theater, England, lately, the "villain" of the piece was stabbed so effectually with a sharp knife (used by mistake), that he fell bleeding and senseless on the stage. Fortunately the wound is not likely to prove fatal.

Miss Kate Santly, said to be the handsomest actress on the London stage, has sailed in the Cunard steamer Java, for America. She is to play the part of *Stalacta* in the "Black Crook." In the steamer France, on the 22d, she also sailed (figuratively), composed of ballet dancers, jugglers, &c., all destined for Niblo's Garden.

Mrs. Scott Siddons has been reading in Dublin, Ireland.

It is stated that a Miss Benjamin, formerly well known in Pittsburgh, is shortly to make her *debut* on the Stage, under the management of Lester Wallack.

Edwin Forrest appears at Nashville, Tenn., this week.

John E. Owens is delighting the people of the Crescent City.

The Lydia Thompson troupe have engagements in the Southern cities which will not expire till the 15th of next April.

Miss Jennie Worrell and Mamie and Bartholomew are at the Howard Athenæum, Boston.

Dolly Davenport is in New York, educating gentlemen for the stage.

Mr. George Vandenhoff is one of the stock company at the Globe Theater, Boston.

Mr. Siegrist, in "Humpty Dumpty," at the Olympic Theatre, New York, introduces a dog which effectively barks through the patriotic song, "Die Wacht am Rhein."

Miss Lucy Rushton is doing "Red Hands" at the Old Bowery Theater.

"The Coming Woman; or, the Spirit of 1876," has created a decided sensation at the Chestnut Street Theater, Philadelphia.

John S. Clarke is still performing at the Strand Theater, London, as *Doctor Pangloss*, to crowded houses.

Accident at a Stone Quarry.

On Tuesday afternoon an accident occurred at the stone quarry of Mr. O'Rourke, located on Magee street, Sixth ward, by which three of the workmen were severely injured. The men were engaged in splitting a large stone with a powder blast, when it broke or slipped, thus throwing the men over an embankment. Terrence O'Donnell, one of the workmen, had his skull fractured. James Kinney sustained a fracture of the hip, and William Chronicle received a number of bruises about the body. The unfortunate men were removed to their homes nearby, and Dr. Oldshue summoned, who attended to their injuries.

A Timely Discovery.

Yesterday morning about two o'clock, Mr. Sewhendorman, residing on Magee street, near Fifth avenue, awakened and found his premises full of gas. Although suffering from the effects of the night before, he managed to get out and open the doors and windows of his dwelling. An investigation revealed the fact that a gas pipe had bursted, allowing the fluid to fill his dwelling. Two daughters and a son of the gentleman were also suffocated before the discovery was made. Of course the directors would not wish to exhibit their public school management by permitting such an exposure in Court as the testimony in this case would have afforded, and it was policy on their part to have the suit withdrawn on payment of costs. Had this been an ordinary assault and battery case, it might have been passed over in silence; but since the principle involved is the good of the public school system, not only in Wilkinsburg, but wherever else the rod is used to brutalize rather than to educate children, it would be wrong not to hold the case up as a lesson and a warning. It is worthy of note, too, that this "system of discipline" prevails in a populous and wealthy district, where neglect of the public school interest has been most shameful—in a district where over one-half of the children who would otherwise attend have been forced to seek an education elsewhere by the influence of this very neglect and mismanagement; and in a community where the heaviest of the tax payers would gladly keep up with the spirit of the times in the important matter of popular education if any opportunity was afforded them to do so. But the niggardly policy of low taxes, cheap houses, short terms, with the other manifold disadvantages, still prevails in this township. While Wilkinsburg and its vicinity has almost doubled in population within the past ten years, not a single step forward has been taken in the matter of a public school, except to increase the term from five months to six months in the year! Instead of two small rooms, with eighty or ninety scholars, there should be here a good graded school, with at least two hundred and fifty pupils, open ten months in the year. But it is to such a school as that above described, and under such management and "discipline" that the good people of Wilkinsburg and vicinity are asked to send their children to be educated under the glorious free school system of Pennsylvania? Is it any wonder that they have been praying the Court to grant them an independent district?

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

Yesterday were tried the cases of the city of Pittsburgh vs. John F. Cluley, J. Richey, and Samuel B. Cluley; actions on municipal liens for opening, grading and paving certain streets. The defense was that Mr. Black, one of the viewers appointed to assess benefits and damages arising from such improvements, was not a freeholder. Again the defense also claimed that the assessment of benefits had been exhorbitant. In the case against Samuel B. Cluley, the jury found for the city in the sum of $90 87; in the case of J. Richey, for the city $129 74, and in the case against John B. Cluley, for the city, $224 89. Each verdict is subject to a question of law reserved. This question is whether the fact that Mr. Black, not being a property holder at the time he was appointed a viewer, is a good and sufficient reason to vitiate the several actions.

Following was the case of J. P. Schmidt vs. Henry Wagner. Action on book account for work and labor done as a carpenter. Mr. Schmidt took a bond for Mr. Wagner, and in settling up they differed about the amount to be paid. Verdict for defendant.

Catherine Waite vs. August Vick followed. Action to recover damages, alleged to have ensued from the execution of a landlords warrant. On trial.

Before Judge Hampton the case of Dorner et al. vs. Brown is still on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

132. West Pa. R. R. Co. vs. Jos. Hecke.
135. West Pa. R. R. Co. vs. Adam Aurich.
154. West Pa. R. R. Co. vs. John Wacher et al.
73. M. Dravo vs. Jas. Millikin.

Criminal Court—Judge Collier.

The following was the business transacted yesterday:

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Prudence Bradley, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of John M. Hazlett, was concluded. A verdict of guilty was rendered. Mrs. Bradley was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Jacobina Fahnestock, indicted for the larceny of certain dollars and an overskirt, a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

The Commonwealth vs. Jonathan Stringer followed. The prosecutor, James S. Hanlin, charged the defendant with maintaining a common ill-governed and disorderly house in the Sixteenth ward. A verdict of not guilty was rendered.

Next came the case of Louis Hilks, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Dorothy Halpert. The parties are residents of the fifth ward. A verdict of guilty in defendant's favor. Verdict not guilty, but to pay one-half the costs.

The Commonwealth vs. James Paxton was then called. The facts in the case are fresh in the minds of our readers: John Grossmeyer was playing ten pins in the White House tavern, on Fifth avenue, some weeks ago; during the game he had placed his overcoat on a hook; while it was hanging there some $125 in money, and a number of promissory notes were taken from its pocket. During the evening of the alleged robbery the defendant was arrested in the "Oyster Bay" saloon on a charge of disorderly conduct, and locked up in the Central Station House. Next morning Grossmeyer made the information against Paxton, before Mayor Brush, on information received from a young man named Turner, an employee at the White House. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth against,

Charles Britten et al.,	Michael Finn,
Minter Trautman,	Michael Graham,
John James (two cases),	Michael Fox,
John Connolly,	Andrew B. Herschell,
John Fritz et al.,	Wm. Albrees et al.,
Stephen Beach,	A. Stang,
Kate Gamill,	Wm. Spiellman,
Henry Smith,	Thomas Henry.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

At the opening of this court yesterday morning the case of J. M. Carson & Co. vs. A. Briegle, action on book account, was continued and concluded. A verdict in favor of plaintiffs for $14 29 was rendered.

In the case of Louis Schmidt vs. Thomas Miller, Sr., previously reported, a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of nine dollars was rendered.

Next came Alex. Haney vs. The School Directors of Elizabeth township. Action in regard to bounty tax. A non suit was taken by the plaintiff.

Following was the case of Agnew & Wilcox vs. Samuel McKelvey, Jr. Action to recover for a quantity of "lumber" sold and delivered. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

65. Bothwell vs. Howard, (Fixed.)
54. Hunter vs. Hershberg & Co.
56. Stoughton vs. Mellon et al. Hair.
36. McDonald et ux. vs. Streng.
39. J. P. Barr et al. vs. John Newton & Co.
48. David Clark et al, vs. Wigham et al.
47. Garrett et al. vs. Dumberger.
45. Remaul vs. Hunter et al.

Burglars in Latrobe.

A series of roberies were perpetrated in Latrobe sometime during Wednesday night last, but the thieves did not succeed in obtaining anything of value except at the residence of Mr. Rugh, which house was first entered. The thieves effected an entrance through a side window, and carried off a lot of silver knives and forks, valued at forty dollars, and also stole $20 in money. The residences of Peter G. Smith and I. M. Keepers were also entered, but nothing was taken except from the house of the latter, where two fine shawls were stolen. Deputy Sheriff Frick worked up the case, and learned till the thieves had gone in the direction of Jacksontown. The accused gave their names as W. R. Eckbright and Charles W. Harris, the latter claiming to be a native of this city, and the latter of Ravenna, Ohio. The thieves are now in the Greensburg jail awaiting trial.

Horse Insanity.

Yesterday there was a hearing before Mayor Brush in the case of John Dorrington, arrested on the complaint of horse stealing. The investigation developed the fact that Dorrington was subject to "fits," and that during their existence his mania was to steal horses. He would go to the stable of his nearest neighbor and surreptitiously obtain possession of a horse and sell it to the first purchaser he could find, and then return to his home. These facts were testified to by several respectable citizens and other persons of standing, and as a result Dorrington was discharged. What disposition will be made of other suits pending against the same defendant remains to be developed.

Ayres's Latin School.

The examination for December will be held on Friday, December 22d, beginning at nine o'clock A. M. Committee—Rev. John Rea, Rev. Wm. McRobbin, T. H. Baird, Esq., James Laughlin, Jr., and Thos. C. Blain, C. D. McIlvane. Rank read and prizes given. Friends and patrons are cordially invited to attend.

ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

MR. J. RODGERS, an employee of the firm of Gamewell, Kennard & Co., manufacturers of fire alarm telegraphs, was the lucky possessor of $1,000 a month a few days. He was engaged yesterday in adjusting Superintendent McCandless at the lines.

MISS. MARGARET MCLAUGHLIN instituted proceedings on yesterday before Alderman Smith against a conductor on the Belleora street branch of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Railway. She alleges that she had a child born to her, and that the police are the only parties who still have keys in their possession. The authorities deny that such is the case, and can only give as a foundation for the rumor that during the past year a number of families having keys in their possession have removed to other parts of the city and taken the keys with them. As the Superintendent had not been notified of such removals, the keys have not been replaced. The Superintendent, it is confident, believes that alarms can be sounded from every box, as two and sometimes three keys have been left at the n